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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to the requirements of the Constitution I have the honor of transmitting to you my sixth annual message. Since your last meeting the general course of events, both State and National, has been so propitious as to afford abundant cause for mutual congratulation, and of thanksgiving to that Almighty Providence whose will controls the destinies of all. While we have been exempt from the calamity by fire that has befallen the metropolis of a great sister State, her misfortune has inured to the benefit of our people by the enlistment of that sympathy for the suffering which is one of the most ennobling sentiments of the human heart. The seasons, though not so favorable for the productions of our soil as in some past years, have been sufficiently fruitful; and no general epidemic has appeared to disturb the pursuits, or fill with sorrow the hearts of our population. Our mining industries, manufactures and internal commerce are being constantly enlarged and extended, and their enterprising proprietors are generally receiving remunerative returns.

A great political conflict has occurred, resulting in a signal triumph of the same principles that were asserted in the restoration of the Union, the amendments of the Constitution, and the reconstruction of the States. The victory in Pennsylvania was decisive of the victory in the Nation; and will be remembered as an inestimable contribution to the harmony, prosperity and glory of the country. The election of the soldier, who "is first in war," to the office that makes him "first in peace," was an appropriate exhibition of national gratitude, and inspires the deepest feelings of satisfaction "in the hearts of his countrymen."

While the Constitution wisely withholds from the Governor all power of interference in legislation, it imposes upon him the duty of laying before the General Assembly such information of the state affairs, and recommending to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient and important to the public welfare.

I am happy to inform you that peace and good order have been maintained by the enforcement of just and equal laws, and the legitimate exercise of authority continues to find an enduring basis of support in the intelligence, affections and moral sense of the people.

The credit of the State remains unquestioned abroad, because her public faith has been inviolably maintained at home. The following condensed statement of the receipts, expenditures and indebtedness of the Commonwealth is respectfully submitted:

Receipts.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1871..	$1,476,808 59
Ordinary receipts during the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	7,148,637 45
Total in Treasury during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	$8,625,446 04

Disbursements.

Ordinary expenses paid during year ending Nov. 30, 1872.....	$2,960,631 55
Loans etc., redeemed...	2,476,326 00
Interest on loans paid..	1,706,032 88
Total disbursements..	$7,142,990 43
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1872...	$1,482,455 61

Public Debt.

The public debt on Nov. 30, '72, was.....	$28,980,071 73	
Add Chambers Certificates.....	299,748 91	
Add Agricultural College Land Script fund, held in trust, as per Act approved April 3, 1872.....	560,000 00	
		$29,779,820 64
Deduct amount paid by Commissioners of the Sinking Fund during the year ending Nov. 30, 1872.....		2,476,326 00
Public debt, Nov. 30, 1872.....		$27,303,494 64
Deduct assets in Sinking Fund.....	$9,300,000 00	
And cash balance in Treasury.....	1,482,455 61	
Amount of assets and cash.....		$10,782,455 61
Balance of public debt unprovided for.....		$16,521,039 03

which can be extinguished in ten years by the annual payment of one million six hundred thousand dollars.

During the last six years payments on the debt have been made as follows:

Amount paid in 1867.....	$1,794,644 50
Do.....1868.....	2,414,816 64
Do.....1869.....	472,406 18
Do.....1870.....	1,702,879 05
Do.....1871.....	2,131,590 17
Do.....1872.....	2,476,326 00
Total payments.....	$10,992,662 54

Being a little over *twenty-nine per cent.* on the debt due December 1, 1866, which was then $37,704,409 77.

Sinking Fund.

In remarking upon this subject, I trust it will be instructive to refer, briefly, to some of the facts relating to the accumulation and payment of the public debt, and the origin of the assets arising from the sale of the public improvements.

However wise our predecessors were in opening avenues for trade and commerce, and however great were the benefits resulting to the people from the internal improvements of the State, it is obvious, that while those of other States rarely failed to become sources of revenue, the management of ours was such as to produce results widely different. A large majority of the tax-payers, therefore, after long and patient endurance, becoming dissatisfied with their management, demanded they should be sold; assuming it would be a measure of economy, and would prevent an increase of the public obligations.

The construction of the improvements resulted in a public debt, which, in 1852, reached its maximum, $41,524,875 37. The interest, premiums and other expenses that have been paid upon the debt, from its incipiency to November 30, 1872, sum up $76,845,744 99; and make the entire expenditure on account of the public works, $118,370,720 36.

In pursuance of law the State canals and railroads were sold in 1857, for eleven million dollars in bonds; upon which the State has received $1,700,000 00 in cash, and $9,300,000 00 remain in the hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as follows, viz:

Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by lein on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.....	$5,800,000 00
Thirty-five bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, each for $100,000, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Northern Central Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, payable $100,000 annually, beginning January 1875, bearing 5 per cent. interest from January 1, 1872.....	3,500,000 00
Amount of assets.....	$9,300,000 00

The proper and efficient management of the finances is one of the most important duties of the administration of the State government. The collection of the revenue; the economical expenditure; the safe keeping of the public moneys, and well-guarded appropriation bills, are always questions of deep interest to the tax-payers of the State.

It is a lasting honor to the people of Pennsylvania, that they have never, even when struggling under the most oppressive burdens, permitted the integrity of the State to be doubted, and now it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to them, to learn the rapid extinguishment of the public indebtedness, the greater part of which was incurred for improvements, which, as herein already shown, utterly failed to be advantageous to her coffers.

The rapid reduction of the State debt, and the reduction of taxation, have gone hand in hand throughout my entire administration, and have constituted a marked portion of its policy, attesting, at the same time, the concurrence and wisdom of the Legislature, and the fidelity of those who have been the custodians of the public funds.

This policy should be continued, and no attempt to cover up or conceal the actual expenses of the government should be made for the purpose of obtaining the people's consent to appropriations, or enterprises of doubtful propriety; which propositions if coupled with a condition to raise the money by immediate and direct taxation, would be unhesitatingly rejected.

The Legislative appropriations, during the last six years, made in aid of the various institutions for the support of the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, feeble-minded, friendless, wanderers, orphans, soldiers' homes, hospitals, universities, houses of correction, penitentiaries, and the payment of military expenses, incurred during the war; expenses of government, common schools, and soldier's orphans' schools, amount to about $17,000,000,00.

The expenses of the soldiers' orphans' schools alone, during the same time, is $3,467,534 11, and, although it is a most noble and patriotic expenditure, it is, nevertheless, and unusual one, and if such a necessity had not existed, the reduction of the State debt, during their existence, would have been nearly fifteen million dollars.

During the past six years, the current of legislation has been steadily in favor of reduced taxation. Not only have numerous local laws been enacted, exempting churches, cemeteries, schools, hospitals and other institutions from taxation, but many general laws of the same character have been passed, as is shown by the following enumeration:

By the "act to amend the revenue laws," approved, February 23, 1866, all real estate in the Commonwealth was thereafter made exempt from taxation for State purposes.

By the act approved March 30, 1866, all persons who served nine months or upwards in the military service, or who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of wounds or physical disability contracted therein, and their property, were exonerated from all bounties, and *per capita* tax and militia fines.

The act of April 29, 1867, repealed all laws requiring payment of taxes to the State on sales of loans and stocks by auctioneers.

By the act of April 10, 1867, all trustees, or owners of property to the value of thirty five thousand dollars, used for soldiers' orphans' schools, were exempted from all "county, road, city, borough, poor and school taxes."

By the act of April 4, 1868, and the supplements thereto, "all mortgages, judgments, recognizances, and moneys owing upon articles of agreement for the sale of real estate," were made "exempted from all taxation, except for State purposes."

By act approved January 3, 1868, all laws therein recited were repealed, which imposed taxes upon "the shares of stock held by any stockholder in any institution or company, incorporated under the laws this State, which in its corporate capacity is liable to, and pays into the State Treasury the tax on capital stock imposed" by the acts therein recited.

The act of June 2, 1871, repealed so much of the law of April 29, 1844, as imposed a tax of two per cent. on salaries, trades, offices, occupations and professions.

And by the act of April 3, 1872, the sixth section of the law of April 21, 1854, was repealed, which imposed a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock of all corporations created under laws "to enable joint tenants, tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands, to manage and develope the same."

In view of these facts, the practical questions now are, can any further reductions be properly made? And if so, on what subjects?

Heretofore on several occasions I have invited the attention of the Legislature to the importance of adopting a more liberal policy towards those citizens who are engaged in industrial enterprises which employ large numbers of working men, and tend to develop the resources of the Commonwealth. Involving great risks, and requiring for their successful conduct a large amount of capital, these operations have been, in the main, conducted by means of associations, organized under the general laws which regulate the incorporation of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies. These laws, while they resemble in their principal features the liberal systems in force in other States, fail in their ostensible purpose of encouraging manufacturing industry, because the privileges they grant are enormously burdened with taxation.

This may be illustrated, by supposing the case of twenty persons, who each subscribe five thousand dollars to the stock of a company organized for the purpose of producing oil, or mining ore or coal, or manufacturing cotton or woolen goods, iron or steel, or any other commodity. The fund thus created must be expended in lands, buildings and permanent improvements, *which are taxable for all purposes to the same extent as if they were owned by an individual operator.* In addition to this the company must pay a *bonus of one-fourth of one per cent. to the Commonwealth upon its stock amounting to the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.* It is hereafter liable to an annual tax upon its capital stock at the rate of *one-half mill for each one per cent. of dividends made or declared.* In case of no dividends having been made or declared, *then three mills upon the appraised value of the stock.* Also, *a tax of three per cent. upon the entire amount of net earnings or income.* Also, *a tax of five per cent. on all interest paid to bondholders and other creditors.* (For all these taxes, see act of May 1, 1868.)

An individual, wealthy enough to furnish a hundred thousand dollaas in similar business, would be wholly free from these exactions. The State imposes none of these burdens upon him. It does not keep an espionage upon his business, or demand from him sworn statements of his annual profits. It discriminates in his favor against the association of small capitalists which it professes to encourage. And without sharing in any of the stockholder's risks, it makes itself a partner in their profits and follows them with a grasping hand, and a never-ceasing official vigilance of an inquisitorial character over thrir affairs.

Such conditions are unknown to the laws of New England, New York and other rival manufacturing States, which, without exception, carefully prohibit duplicating of taxes upon their own industry. Stock in manufacturing companies is generally taxed by them at its value, like other personal property, but first the value of all real estate represented by the stock is deducted, and made taxable like the property of other individuals in the region where the lands are located. It is by such liberal provisions that these States have fostered their industries and maintained a monopoly of capital and supremacy in manufactures.

The western and southern States, for many years our customers, are beginning to be our rivals: and desiring to draw to themselves the benefits flowing from diversified industry, they are enacting the most liberal laws for the encouragement of coporate and individual efforts to establish manufactories, and in addition to this, towns and cities are giving large subsides to secure the erection of mills and factories within their limits. Notwithstanding the discovery of large bodies of coal in the western States, and their close proximity to vast masses of pure ores, Pennsylvania would still possess at least equal, if not superior, attractions for the investment of capital, were it not for her oppressive tax laws; all of which have a tendency to drive capitalists beyond her borders to seek locations less burdened for their investments.

Nothing but very strong necessity could justify such a variety of taxes upon the same thing. And if justification ever existed, I believe it to exist no longer. The time has come when, with proper diligence in collecting and economy in expenditures, the State can well afford a reduction of taxation; and the legislation in that direction should be such as to relieve the undue burdens of taxation from every form of productive industry. I would, therefore reccommend that the enrolment tax upon private acts chartering industrial companies, and the bonus upon stock of such companies when organized under the general laws, be considered a full equivalent to the Commonwealth for the privileges of a charter; and that all States taxes upon capital stock, net earnings and dividends of manufacturing, mining and improvement companies, and all co-operative associations, be repealed. This reduction will amount to $549,554 23—the sum collected last year. I also recommend the repeal of that source of revenue known in the Auditor General's report as "Tax on Loans," which amounts to $492,497 28.

It is confidently believed that with these proposed reductions, which amount to $1,041,051 51, the State can still pay all her current expenses, the interest on the public debt, and make an annual reduction of at least one million five hundred thousand dollars upon the principal.

Numerous communications, signed by many enterprising and intelligent citizens, continue to reach me, on the subject of a geological and mineralogical survey, urging me to commend it to your careful consideration.

In my annual messages of 1870 and 1871, I laid before the General Assembly the necessity for a continuation of the surveys already made, in order that the mineralogical resources of the State should be more fully and perfectly ascertained: and expressed the opinion that the results would be interesting and valuable, not only to our citizens individually, but to the entire country.

Assurances have been given by the officers of the "United States Coast Survey" of the great interest they will take in our State, in the event they carry out their intention to cross the continent to connect the "Ocean lines of Coast Surveys." This connection will pass through Pennsylvania, and will materially assist in determining and establishing one or more points in each county through which the line will pass, aid in triangulating so far as to enable us to rectify our county maps and connect them in a correct map of the State. And as the State Geologist progresses with his studies and examinations, he should cause to be accurately represented upon the corrected maps, by colors and other appropriate means, the various areas occupied by the different geological formations, and place them in the possession of the people, for their information, prior to the completion and publication of a full account of the survey.

A State map of the kind indicated, with all the discoveries marked in proper colors thereon, would give to the thousands of visitors from our own country and from foreign lands, who will attend the Centennial celebration, some approximate idea of the incalculable wealth beneath the soil of our State; and would have an importance in their sight that could be conveyed to them in no other possible manner.

The expenses of a geological corps, properly organized, and such as would be competent to perform the duties required, have been carefully estimated, and will not exceed forty-five thousand dollars for the first year, and need not be quite as much annually thereafter. In recommending this measure two years ago, I said: "For want of a proper bureau of statistics, and a corps of observation and publication to collate and relate the facts of our geology and mineralogy as they have appeared, the State has already suffered severely. Much valuable information has been lost, never to be recovered; and but little certain knowledge of past mining, and other scientific operations, has been preserved to govern and assist the future engineer. It is, therefore, neither wise nor just policy to delay this work under the pretext that it may be more perfectly effected at some future time. There is a present necessity for it, though the time never will come when such a work can be considered perfect. New developments in mineral resources, as well as additional acquirements in scientific knowledge, will constantly be made as long as the world exists. The sooner, therefore, in my opinion, a thorough survey is authorized, the better it will be for the prospective interests of the State, as well as for its present necessities."

The golden destiny of the Pacific States may well be envied; but our coal, ore, oil, lumber and soil are a much better foundation for wealth and permanent greatness than the products of all their *placers*, and the transient prosperity they have produced. Let us build upon an enduring basis and the world will forever pay a golden tribute to our products and industries—the true wealth of Pennsylvania.

By an act approved April 12, 1872, establishing a Bureau of Labor Statistics and of Agriculture," the Governor was authorised to appoint a Commissioner of that department. Accordingly Thomas C. MacDowell, of Dauphin county, was appointed. He immediately established his office in the Capitol building, as required by the act, and commenced the work of collecting the necessary information and arranging the statistical tables, in proper and convenient form to be laid before the Legislature, and for distribution among our citizens.

The functions of the commisssoner embrace the examination of nearly all the varied industries of the State, and are defined in the act as follows: "The duties of such officer shall be to collect, compile and systematize statistics, with reference to the subject of labor in its relations to the social, educational, industrial and general condition, wages and treatment of all classes of working people, and how the same effect our permanent prosperity and productive industry. It shall also be the duty of such Bureau to collect, collate and classify statistics relating to the mineral, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial productions of this Commonwealth." The fourth section makes it the duty of the chief of such Bureau to report annually to the Legislature, in convenient form, the result of his investigations.

The act does not appropriate any money to defray the necessary contingent expenses of putting the Department in working order, nor does it prescribe the manner of obtaining the information required, or that it shall be furnished; and it leaves the commissioner without any means by which he can obtain it, except by the voluntary act of those engaged in business. These were evidently over-sights which will doubtless be corrected by an appropriation, and by the passage of such enactments as will enable the commissioner to procure, from the proper sources, the information required to carry out the intent and meaning of the law.

When it is remembered that Pennsylvania ranks second in population; second in manufactures; sixth as a wheat growing State, and first in point of mineral wealth and resources, among the States of the Union; it should not be a question of dollars and cents, whether her vast and varied resources shall be left to be developed by the slow process of casual discovery, or be properly introduced to the notice of capitalists at home and abroad, by authorized and official statements of facts.

The information that will be furnished, will not only be of great practical value to the citizens of the States, but it will afford the representatives of the people, who are charged from year to year with the responsibilities of legislation, the best and most compendious source of information, the importance of which can only be estimated by experience.

Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent for her mineral resources, possessing, as she does, the only known anthracite coal fields, of any consequence, whilst her iron ores, and oil are a source of inexhaustible wealth, that defies computation. A few items only are necessary to prove the correctness of these remarks. The production of coal, from the anthracite regions, in 1820, was 365 tons; in 1870 it reached the enormous amount of 19,951,585 tons, and it is estimated the product will be swelled in 1872, to upwards of 22,000,000 tons. It the increase in the production of anthracite coal has been so rapid and wonderful in a period of fifty-two years, who can estimate its growth within the next half century? The product of our bituminous coal fields, in 1870, foots up 14,968,465 tons. The two make an aggregate of 34,920,050 tons for that year.

Meanwhile, the development and growth of the oil production of the north western counties, almost challenges the credulity of our people. From August, 1859, when Drake sunk the first well, to the close of 1864, the production was 221,000,000 gallons, yielding the sum of $29,820,000. In 1864, about 62,000,000 gallons were refined, the avarage price of which, in bond, at New York, (sixty-two cents per gallon,) gave a value of $38,440,000. The entire production, up to 1868, was 327,692,524 gallons, equal to 8,493,339 barrels of crude oil.

There is no doubt the future reports of the commissioner will disclose an equally rapid increase in the production of oil, and other facts concerning it not less gratifying.

The remunerative prices paid at present for pig metal is inducing the erection of a large number of first class furnaces, which will materially increase the wealth of the State, and give a new impetus to other branches of business dependent upon their products for active and profitable results in the near future.

There are other questions of much interest to the public welfare, which can only be evolved with any degree of certainty by careful investigations; such as those effecting the health, comfort and general well being of the people, but more especially the industrial classes, who are the main dependence of the State for its continued prosperity. The question of labor, in all its relations is one that constantly engages a large share of attention, and the subject can only be intelligently and properly legislated upon, after the researches of the statistician are laid before the Legislature, with such accompaning testimony, as will reduce to a demonstration the abusses which exist in our social system. Much might be said in this connection, but your patience shall not be unduly taxed by more extended observations, as I am confident the question of labor, in all its relations, cannot fail to engage the serious attention of enlightened and patriotic representatives.

In view of all the facts connected with the Bureau of Statistics, I most earnestly bespeak for it liberal appropriations, as well as the fostering care of the Legislature.

On the night prior to the adjournment of the Legislature at its last session, a bill was submitted for my approval apportioning the State into Congressional districts, for the period of ten years, under the national census of 1870. The enactment was highly objectionable in many of its features; and Congress then had under consideration a supplemental bill proposing an increase of representatives, that would give one additional member to this State. This afterwards became a law, thereby giving to Pennsylvania twenty-seven members of Congress instead of twenty-six, as provided for in the legislative emetment of the last session. The latter having failed to receive Executive approval, the Congressional elections last October were held under the former law, and the three additional members apportioned to the State were chosen as members at large by the vote of the whole people. Hence, the duty of enacting another apportionment bill devolves upon the present Legislature, and I request for it that careful and patriotic consideration required by the magnitude of the interests involved.

The sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution declares that—

"A State Treasurer shall be elected annually by joint vote of both branches of the Legislature."

But the Legislature, by joint resolution, passed at two consecutive sessions, and approved by popular vote at the last October election, has amended this part of the Constitution, by striking out the section above quoted, and inserting in place thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

The adoption of this amendment will be officially proclaimed on the second Tuesday of January, 1873, and will supersede existing laws for the election of State Treasurer by the Legislature. Inasmuch as no provision seems to have been made by law for filling this office, from the first Monday of May next until an election can be had by the people under the amended Constitution, I invite the attention of the Legislature to this condition of the subject, and recommend such action as will carry out the amendment, and in the meantime secure so important an interest of the Commonwealth.

The several duties imposed upon the Executive and Secretary of State, by the act of the last session authorizing the convention, were duly performed. The delegates having been chosen at the October election, convened in this city on the 12th day of November. The convention, after completing its organization, appointing its committees, and adopting rules for its government, adjourned to meet at Philadelphia on the 7th of the present month.

A careful revision of our fundamental law is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public welfare; and it is confidently hoped the action of that body may be such as to meet the just expectations of enlightened public opinion.

Many of the laws now upon our statute books were designed to fortify the ballot-box against corruption and fraud, but practically they have often been rendered impotent for that purpose, and even for the prevention of false returns. Numerous complaints have been made to me on this subject by many highly respectable citizens, who have requested that I would, once more, urge it upon the attention of the Legislature, and ask the passage of more stringent enactments for the suppression of such crimes against the rights of the citizen. Redress for these wrongs is expected from the Constitutional Convention, and it is hoped the public expectations will be realized. It is believed, however, the Legislature can remedy some of the evils complained of, and your attention is earnestly invited to the subject, in order that whatever is practicable may be done to guard the purity of the ballot-box, and the rights of electors.

The attention of the Legislature is again invited to the importance of writs of error in criminal cases, and reference is made to my last two annual messages for the arguments and reasons why there should be additional legislation upon this subject.

With great propriety, the Superintendent, in the opening of his able report, congratulates the people upon the continued growth and prosperity of our public schools.

Their progress is clearly indicated by comparing the expenditures of the last six years, with those of the six years prior to 1867, viz:

Total cost for tuition from 1867 to 1872.....	$21,578,258 61
Total cost for tuition from 1861 to 1866.....	12,745,061 71
Increase.....	$8,833,196 90
Total expenditures of the system from 1867 to 1872	$42,952,152 11
Total expenditures of the system from 1861 to 1866.....	19,590,149 51
Increase.....	$23,361,902 60

Pennsylvania, less fortunate than many of her sister States, has no school fund.—The legislative appropriations amount only to about six hundred thousand dollars annually; but the people, in the several districts, voluntarily vote all other moneys necessary to support the schools. The foregoing statements briefly exhibit the deep and increasing interest entertained in behalf of popular education.

Intelligence and virtue are conceded to be indispensible conditions of the permanent existence and prosperity of any form of government. The necessity of these supports increases in proportion as the area of freedom and privilege is enlarged. It follows, from these unquestioned maxims, that the demand for general education is more imperative in the United States than in any other country. Our Constitution recognizes the people as the inherent source of all power. All partieipate in the great act of creating the country's rulers. The ballot decides all questions of choice, and fills all official positions, from that of the chief magistrate of the nation to that of the lowest town officer. This supreme and resistless power of universal suffrage, at once suggests the absolute necessity of universal education. The truth of these premises admitted, no argument is required to establish the conclusion.

The common school system doubtless owes its origin to a common conviction that no people can be properly and permanently self-governing, whose intelligence is unequal to the comprehension of their rights, privileges and responsibilities, or whose virtues are too feeble and imperfect to restrain them from a violation of those duties which they owe to their Creator and to each other.

When the system was introduced, thirty-eight years ago, it was generally viewed in the light of an experiment. The act creating it made its adoption dependent upon the vote of the people in their respective districts. Their reluctant and tardy acceptance of the priceless boon is neither matter of surprise to us, nor reproach to them, when all the circumstances are duly considered. Its present popularity is indicated by the entire absence of complaint, and a still more significant readiness, by the people, to assume the expenses requisite for its constant improvement and efficient application. Doubtless many years must elapse before the full fruition of its influences can be received, but, meanwhile, it will be gradually moulding the popular mind into more perfect conformity with the requirements of our free institutions.

Fortunately the old *prejudice* against the system no longer exists; but *indifference*, to a lamentable extent, occupies its place. From the report of the Superintendent it appears that the number of children in the State, who do not attend school, exceeds seventy-five thousand. This criminal neglect is most prevalent in the cities. In Philadelphia twelve per cent. of the children between the ages of five and fifteen years do not attend school. But more significant and alarming still, of the whole number registered as attendants, forty-six per cent. are absent from the daily sessions. In the State at large the unregistered amount to six per cent., and the absentees to thirty-three per cent. And, as was naturally to be expected, the resulting ignorance from this neglect has proved a fruitful source of crime. Sixteen per cent. of the inmates of the State prisons are unable to read.

Obviously, therefore, it is not sufficient that the State makes ample provision.—Such measures should be immediately adopted as would secure a universal participation of the benefit. The children are not to blame. They naturally prefer freedom and amusement to the confinement and studies of the school room. Parents and guardians are the parties with whom the State must deal. She owes it alike to her own peace and security, and to the highest welfare of the children who are to be her future citizens, to see that they shall be rescued from the perils of ignorance.

After careful and anxious deliberation upon all the facts, and their inevitable consequences, I recommend the adoption of a *compulsory system* of education. That a law to this effect will encounter objections is not to be doubted; for in view of the probability of such a measure, its opponents have already commenced to marshal their forces.

In Norway, Sweden and Prussia this system was first adopted and such have been its salutary effects that other European governments have made haste to follow their example. Austria, admonished by the defeat at Sadowa, France, by the crushing disaster at Sedan, and England by the possibility of a real "battle of Dorking," have decreed by statute that all their children shall be taught to read and write, influenced by a conviction that knowledge gives increased prowess in war as well as capacity and integrity for the peaceful pursuits of life And it is a fact of striking significance that none of the States that have passed such enactments have abandoned or repealed them.

In passing from this topic, of paramount importance to the future well being of the Commonwealth, I unhesitatingly express the hope that the day is not distant when through the Bureau of National Education, seconded by the concurrent legislative action of the States, every child in the American Union, without reference to creed, caste, color or condition, will be thoroughly and effectually instructed in all the elementry branches of English education; and that uniform text books, setting forth the true history and theory of our National and State governments, will be provided and introduced into all the schools of the country. Approximation of thought and opinion on these subjects is of vital consequence to the permanence of the Union, and the stability of our republican institutions. Had such a measure been opportunely initiated the war of the rebellion would scarcely have been possible.

Should you deem your powers inadequate to enact suitable laws upon this subject, the Constitutional Convention, now in session, should not hesitate to habilitate you with such authority, and thus lend their aid and influence in making Pennsylvania the vanguard in the great mission of universal education.

From the report of the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' schools, and other sources, I feel fully authorized in assuring you they were never before in a more flourishing and prosperous condition.

Every child, legally eligible, and having made application, is now admitted to these schools. The whole number of admissions since 1865 is 6,429; the discharges from all causes 2,902, leaving in attendance 3,527. No larger number will probably hereafter be attained, and it may confidently be expected that this number will be subject to an annual reduction of at least 500, until the system shall have accomplished its mission.

The entire expense of these schools to the State, since they went into operation in 1865, is $3,467,543 11. Their cost during the last year was $475,245 47. It is estimated by the Superintendent that the future expense, to the period of their final extinction, will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars.

The health of the children has been excellent. Their exemption from small pox, while it was prevailing all around them, is remarkable; and no stronger evidence of good management and the propitious results of systematic vaccination, could be adduced. The exemplary conduct of the pupils after their discharge is one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with their history. The following statement of the Superintendent will be highly satisfactory to the Legislature and the people: "From the beginning of these schools to the present, the greater part of the children who have received their advantages have been honorably discharged. And from facts in the possession of the department, it appears that *more than ninety-eight per cent. are doing well, and seem likely to become upright and useful citizens.*"

Among the States of the American Union, Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent in her "care for the soldier who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphan children." Her noble scheme for clothing, educating, maintaining and adopting the orphan children of her soldiers who gave their lives in defense of the National Union, is her own invention. In this the generosity of her people has been imitated, but not equalled by those of any other State. To her will forever be accorded the leadership in this work of patriotic benevolence. It will form the brightest page of her history. It will seal the devotion of her people to the common country; and our legislators, in view of its benign influence will continue to accord a cheerful and liberal support to a system so fruitful in blessings to the orphan children of our martyred heroes.

Upon no material interest of the State is the influence of education more salutory than that of agriculture. Pennsylvania, by wise legislation, has authorized the purchase of the experimental farms, and the establishment of a college, all of which are now in successful operation, and the result of the scientific working of the farms have already added much practical knowledge upon the general subject.

The Agricultural College has just closed a most prosperous year—the number of students being one hundred and fifty—which exceeds that of any year since the opening of the institution. Any one, of three courses, is optional to the students, viz: Agricultural, scientific or classical, to all of which is added a general course of military instruction.

The admission of females, which was first permitted sixteen months ago, has thus far worked exceedingly well. Thirty young women have availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded to obtain a first-class education.

All students are taught to regard labor as beneficial and honorable. The rule of the college requiring ten hours manual labor per week from the students is cheerfully complied with, and results advantageously to their health and comfort.

This State institution is pre-eminently the *People's College.* Its preparatory department receives students at a low grade, as well as those more advanced. The school is "cheap enough for the poorest and good enough for the richest," either in mind or estate; and it affords healthful exercise, instruction in useful labor, and free tuition in every branch of its ample courses of study.

For the details of the organization of the National Guard, and the general business of the Adjutant General's Department, your attention is invited to the accompanying report of that officer.

At the close of the late war the State was without a single military division, and the few scattered companies which existed at its commencement had been, generally, disbanded by the enlistment of their members in the active military service of the General Government.

In 1866 the militia of the State comprised only eight volunteer companies. Since then four hundred and eighty-three have been organized and one hundred and sixty-eight disbanded—the latter principally on account of the almost entire want of encouragement and support from the State, and their own inability to maintain themselves. To this fact is mainly attributable the reduction of the volunteer force in the First division (Philadelphia) during the past year. The Legislature, at its last session, having repealed all laws by which any military fund could be raised in that division, left its organization entirely dependent upon themselves and the voluntary contributions of citizens.

The organzations of the National Guard, *not yet disbanded*, consist of fifteen regiments and six battalions; comprising, with unattached bodies, three hundred and twenty-three companies, viz: Six artillery, eight cavalry, and three hundred and nine infantry. The aggregate of enlisted men is 13,566, and of commissioned officers 1,126.

Convinced of the necessity, in time of peace as well as in war, of an efficient military force to maintain the civil authority, I have at all times entertained a deep interest in the military department of the State, and it affords me pleasure to say that the present condition of our volunteer organizations is as complete as is practicable under the admitted imperfections and illiberal provisions of our military laws.

Where "the greater security of life and property" is the question involved, it would seem superfluous to employ arguments to convince any property holder, business man, or good citizen, that it was his *individual interest* to support a system designed to uphold the civil authority. But as practical illustrations, of recent date, I may refer to the scene of July, 1871, in the city of New York, as well as to those enacted in our own State, at Scranton, during the months of April and May, of the same year, and still more recently followed by the disturbance of the public peace in July last, which so seriously threatened the city of Williamsport. The civil arm of the law was paralyzed, and peaceable citizens were at the mercy of the rioters. Appeals came from the civil authorities and the people, for the protection of the military against tumult which they were unable to quell. The military of the nearest division promptly responded to the call of the Executive, the majesty of the civil law was vindicated in the suppression of the disorder, and at comparatively trifling cost to the State, the peace and quiet of two of her flourishing cities were restored, immensely-valuable property preserved, and very many honest and industrious laborers enabled to resume the work on which the subsistence of themselves and their families depended. Such occurrences surely demonstrate both the value and necessity of a well organized and thoroughly disciplined National Guard to maintain the civil authority. I cite these circumstances as an act of official duty, and from a desire to avail myself of this opportunity of leaving on record my appreciation of the importance of such action, on your part, as will maintain a well equipped, disciplined and reliable State military force.

For a full statement of the disturbances at Williamsport, and of the operations of the military called into service, on appeal of the civil authorities, you are referred to the official statement of Major General Jesse Merrill, commanding the 11th Division, which appears at length in the Adjutant General's report.

The discreet and judicious conduct of the Major General, and the officers and men under his command on that occasion, not only won the approval of the citizens of that community, but entitles them to general commendation.

Provisions should be promptly made for the payment of the expenses necessarily incurred on pay rolls and accounts duly audited and certified by the proper officers; the amount of which will not exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

The period determined upon by the Legislature for the delivery of the picture of the battle of Gettysburg, painted for the State by P. F. Rothermel, artist, having arrived, no place in the Capitol, or other public buildings at Harrisburg, was found suitable for its reception and exhibition. Finding that the picture could not long remain rolled up without considerable injury, and, perhaps, total destruction; with the approval of several members of the Senate and of the House, I consented to place it in the hands of the Park Commissioners of Philadelphia, subject to the order of the Legislature.

A building 140 feet long and 43 feet wide has been erected in Fairmount Park for the reception of this historic painting, within a few hundred feet of the Green street entrance. The site is the very best that could have been selected to afford the public easy access. The gallery is perfectly adapted for the safe keeping and proper exhibition of the picture.

Under existing laws many important documents are filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, which, for greater security, ought to be recorded in suitable books for that purpose. Prominent among those referred to may be enumerated papers relating to the merger and consolidation of railroad companies; the increase of capital stock and bonded obligations of corporations under both general and special laws; correction of errors, and confirming corporate organizations; extension of charters and dissolutions of corporations; the change of name of corporations and the location of their principal offices; the acceptance of the provisions of act of Assembly by corporations; and contracts to which the State is a party. This list might be extended, but enough has been given to indicate the grave importance of the interests involved, and the necessity for the utmost care in preserving, in proper and accessible shape, the evidence of such transactions. I therefore recommend such enactments as will confer the authority required upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The State authorizes the publiction of statute laws, and the distribution of them to sundry enumerated officers and persons. Justices of the peace and aldermen are required to carefully preserve the copies received by them and hand them over to their successors in office. But the annual volumes being large, and bound only in paper covers, it is almost impossible to preserve them whole for any reasonable time. I recommend the passage of a law requiring them to be properly bound before distribution.

The eminent and philanthropic gentlemen composing the Board of Public Charities have carefully investigated a number of subjects which they deemed of sufficient importance to lay before the Legislature. Among them may be specially noticed Prison Discipline—a question now generally occupying the attention of statesmen and philanthropists throughout the civilized world; the condition and treatment of the insane and the workings of that class of institutions known as local charities, founded and conducted for benevolent purposes. These asylums are located in various parts of the State, mostly, however, in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. They are performing an excellent work—relieving the sick, indigent, infirm and neglected portions of our population. The General Agent has devoted a considerable portion of his time to their inspection, the results of which will appear in his able report to the Board, in which he exhibits their character and the large amount of private charity bestowed upon them.

This board was organized during my administration, and I have entertained a deep and lasting interest in its labors. The gentlemen who compose it voluntarily devote their time, without compensation, to this noble work of benevolence. The impress of their intelligent efforts is every where perceptible; and the large annual contributions of the State to charitable institutions have, under their supervision and examination, been properly and systematically applied.

The third volume of their reports will be submitted at an early day. It will present a large amount of statistical information, and many interesting facts and valuable suggestions upon subjects of great importance. I cannot too strongly commend this Board—the great regulator of State charities—to the favorable consideration of the Legislature, and recommend such appropriations for expenses and additional enactments as may be necessary to increase its efficiency.

From a personal inspection of the penitentiaries, I am able to bear testimony to the evidences that were everywhere manifested of their general good management and excellent discipline.

The Eastern penitentiary has long been deservedly regarded as the model prison in which the "separate" or "individual treatment" system of imprisonment is applied, and the annual reports of its faithful Board of Inspectors, embracing their observations and investigations, show that they have elevated the subject of crime-punishment almost to the dignity of a science.

Among the circumstances that attracted my attention was the insufficient number of cells to carry out the "solitary confinement" principal, and the incarceration there of a number of boys and youths for first offenses, and of females untrained in crime. Sometimes two or more in one cell where thus unavoidably brought into associations which could scarcely fail to produce contamination of character and morals. I would, therefore, recommend that the Legislature enable the courts to sentence minors and females to the county prisons, where with proper teaching—training in some handy-craft business—and with due attention given to discipline, the object of punishment would be more effectually attained; and the penitentiary, thus relieved, would have cells sufficient for all ordinary purposes. It is a great mistake in almost all cases of minors convicted for their first, and often trivial offence, to send them to a State's prison; because the punishment is less in its effect than the idea of degradation in the after life of the prisoner. Such persons should be punished in the locality where the crime was committed, and the disgrace would not be so likely to permanently affect the character after the discharge of the prisoner.

From 1829 to 1871, inclusive, only three hundred and forty-six females were received in the Eastern penitentiary, and of this number one hundred and twenty-seven were minors These facts would fully justify the propriety of such action by the Legislature as has been suggested.

The Western penitentiary contains ample space for present demands. It is

many towns and populous districts of the State. I then called attention to the subject, and in the strongest terms at my command, urged the imperative necessity of adopting such measures as would arrest the disease and prevent its re-appearance. My suggestions, however, were utterly unheeded by the Legislature. The dreadful scourge extended itself into the first half of the past year, and, in the absence of well known preventives, it would be presumption not to expect its return. Neither the extent of its ravages, nor the fatal character of the disease, last year, is generally known to the public, or, I am confident, there would have been such an outcry as would have compelled immediate attention and relief. Among the unvaccinated, the ordinary proportion of deaths has been thirty-three per cent.; but the recent death-rate in Philadelphia amounted to nearly forty-seven per cent. This is fearful to contemplate, and yet, more fearful still —the fatal per centage has been nearly sixty-six in the country at large. This is mainly the result of an indifference, so reckless, as to be absolutely unaccountable. I am thoroughly convinced, that the deplorable results now alluded to, might have been prevented, by opportune legislation. The testimony of the most scientific schools is to the effect that vaccination, properly administered, is a sovereign antidote. The highest medical authorities unqualifiedly affirm small pox to be a disgrace to any civilized land; that there is no necessity for its presence, and that if every person were properly vaccinated every seven years, the disease might be utterly exterminated. I am assured of the correctness of this opinion by my personal observations in the army, both in Mexico and the United States. Soon after our camps were pitched upon Mexican soil, the disease made its appearance among our troops. By an order from Gen. Scott, the whole army was immediately vaccinated, and the small pox was at once driven from our lines. The same result followed the application of the same remedy in the army of Gen. Sherman, during his famous march "to the sea," and, more recently, in our very midst we have been favored with an illustration equally striking and conclusive. Our schools of soldiers' orphans, in which there are upwards of thirty-five hundred children, being under the absolute control of the State authorities, a regulation enforcing universal vaccination, could be, and was, adopted. The result is, that not a single case of small pox has occurred in them.

My object in submitting these remarks to you is not so much for the purpose of convincing you of the truth of a proposition which but few attempt to dispute, as to ask the immediate enactment of remedial measures. It remains, therefore, only to consider how the object to be sought may be most speedily and effectually accomplished. In reply to this question, I earnestly recommend the passage of an act providing for *compulsory* vaccination, which should have such penalties annexed as would insure its undoubted enforcement.

I also recommend an enactment establishing a State Board of Health, whose functions shall be discharged under the auspices of the Legislature. Such an organization would be indispensable to the vigorous and comprehensive execution of a law making vaccination compulsory, and would be eminently serviceable in enforcing such other sanitary regulations as might be deemed essential to the protection of the public against small pox and other contagious diseases. The State Board might be constituted somewhat upon the model of the Board of Public Charities, with the addition of local boards for the counties, cities and larger towns. The expense of such a system would not be worth a thought, when compared with the value of the benefits that would be conferred by its operation. At all events, it would be far less than the cost in human lives annually sacrificed by the diseases it would be designed to prevent. It is not possible to estimate correctly such values. But for the purpose of illustration, the calculation of an eminent physician may be accepted. Dr. Ackland, of England, sets down every death by a preventable disease as a loss in money of £100, and £12 for loss of time and maintenance during the period of sickness. According to this standard Pennsylvania lost during the last two years by small pox alone more than $5,000,000.

From a joint report made to me by the Health Officer and Port Physician of Philadelphia, I learn that the health laws of that city and port are in a very confused and unsatisfactory condition. These gentlemen, in effect, say that the first comprehensive health law was passed in 1818; that continuous additions have been made since that time; that while some of the laws have been repealed, others have become inoperative and obsolete; that if certain of these were revived and enforced their execution would inflict positive injury, and, in short, that the whole system imperatively requires a thorough revision. I have good reason to endorse the truth of these statements, and I earnestly recommend the whole subject to your early and considerate action, and that the amendments which you may make for the better protection of the health and general well-being of Philadelphia be extended as far as practicable to the whole State.

The apartment in the Capitol building, familiarly known as the "Office of the Historian," has been tastefully fitted up for the reception and display of the battle-flags carried by our soldiers in the war of the rebellion, in accordance with a resolution to that effect passed by the Legislature at its last session.

For the purpose of irrigating and beautifying the Capitol grounds, I recommend that you authorize the construction of at least two ornamental fountains.

I renew my recommendation for the purchase of a few small lots at the eastern corner of the grounds necessary to the completion of the square, and that the iron fence enclosing them be completed.

As no charge of selfishness can, at this juncture, attach to me, I frankly remind you that the compensation of the Governor is entirely inadequate to enable him to live in style corresponding to his position, and the reasonable expectations of the people of so great a Commonwealth. The truth of the assertion is so obvious that no argument is required for their confirmation.

The Constitution declares in section VI, of article II, "The Governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected."

Should the Legislature concur with me as to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the Executive to ten thousand dollars per annum, I recommend that it be done prior to the twentieth of January, as on that day the period for which my successor has been elected will begin.

It has heretofore been my sad duty to chronicle the departure of distinguished citizens from spheres of usefulness to that realm of eternal silence, from which no traveler returns. Among them may be enumerated three ex-Governors, and now I am called upon to announce the decease of another who has occupied the Executive chair.

William F. Johnston was born November 29, 1808, at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and died at Pittsburgh, October 24, 1872, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and was subsequently a member of the House of Representatives, and of the Senate. As speaker of the latter, he became acting Governor upon the resignation of Francis R. Shunk. He was afterwards nominated by the Whigs, and elected to the Chief Magistracy. He filled the office with honor and marked ability. After the expiration of his term he devoted his time to the construction and management of railroads and the development of the resources of the western portion of the State. He was endowed with strong natural abilities, was genial in manners and faithful in friendship. His services to the Commonwealth will not soon be forgotten. I trust the Legislature will do justice to his memory by appropriately noticing his death.

It is with profound sorrow, also, that I announce to you, officially, the death of Major General George Gordon Meade. He died in Philadelphia, November 6, 1872, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

It is impossible, within the brief space allowed, to give an extended notice of the services of one so eminently distinguished. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point; and served with distinction in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and as a Topographical Engineer in time of peace. At the commencement of the recent Civil war, his services was tendered to and accepted by the Government. From the rank of Brigadier General he rose through the grades of Division and Corps Commander, and was on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1863, without solicitation, appointed, by President Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Potomac; and although he leaves behind him an undying record of his brilliant and heroic deeds wherever he was called into action, his name will be, particularly and forever, associated with the glory of the great turning battle of the war—fought at Gettysburg, on the first, second and third days of July, 1863.

General Meade remained in the regular army until the time of his death. He was an accomplished gentleman, possessing a highly cultivated intellect, sound judgment, and great integrity of character. But it is to distinguished services upon the soil of Pennsylvania, which has so intimately identified his memory with the defence of the nation, in the hour of its extremest peril, that I invoke your special attention. Pennsylvania *cannot, will not* be ungrateful for such services. She will desire, with appropriate honors, to perpetuate the fame of her departed chieftain. I recommend an appropriation for the erection of a monument to his memory upon the battle-field of Gettysburg; and such other legislation as will be alike suitable to the occasion and honorable to the Commonwealth.

No department of the State government has imposed upon it such difficult and embarrassing duties, or such weighty and disagreeable responsibilities, as the pardoning power devolves upon the Executive.

That a few pardons may have been unworthily granted, through the misrepresentations of relatives, neighbors, or other *interested* parties or even by *affidavits* afterwards discovered to have been designedly false, may be frankly conceded; and that some who, perhaps, were more deserving, have been refused, from want of proper representations of facts, may be equally true; still, I feel assured that I have faithfully priormed my duty in such cases, and have exercised the prerogative only when the facts and circumstances seemed to imperatively demand the interposition of Executive clemency. In this, I have endeavored to adopt and enforce the views entertained by the framers of our Constitution, who never contemplated an indiscriminate use of the pardoning powor, but designed it for the correction of errors and oppressions; cases of after discovered evidence; inequalities of sentences for identical offences; the furtherance of justice by uncovering crime, and other instances strongly exceptional in their character.

Soon after entering upon the duties of the Executive office, I deemed it important that the public should be more fully informed upon the subject of pardons, than they had previously been. I then introduced, for the first time in this State, an annual pardon report, containing the names of the petitioners, and an epitome of the reasons adduced for each case of relief from the sentence of law. Since then, similar reports have been made in other States, and the practice, divesting the exercise of the pardoning prerogative of all secrecy, seems to have received very general approbation.

The applications for pardons, during the past year, numbered one thousand four hundred and thirty-seven—about five for every working day in the year. Of these, sixty-nine were granted—less than five per cent. of the number applied for, and averaging about one to each county. Estimating our population at three million six hundred thousand, the average is one pardon to every forty-two thousand three hundred.

The system of commutation, under the act of May 21, 1869, continues to work well in all the prisons, and has produced a decidedly salutary effect upon the discipline of the prisons and the character of the prisoners.

The death penalty has been twice carried into effect during the year, once in Cambria county and once in Chester.

A report of pardons and executions for the year ending November 30, 1872, accompanies this communication.

The subject of the improvement of the Ohio river and its navigable tributaries has long engaged the attention of leading business men of our own and other States, and they have several times solicited Congressional action in its behalf. Organized effort was commenced during the present year. A convention met in Cincinnati on the twentieth of last February, in which a comparison of views led to the adoption of a resolution requesting the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, to appoint each a committee of five members, who should act as a commissioner to take charge of, and promote by all legitimate means the desired improvement. I responded to the request, and appointed as commissioners for Pennsylvania, James K. Moorhead, Thomas J. Powers, George H. Thurston, Joseph Walton and Edward Blanchard. The Governors of the other States made similar appointments, and the commission met at Cincinnati on the eighteenth of September. It continued in session two days, and its proceedings indicate that its members were actuated by earnestness of spirit, and by just, comprehensive and statesmanlike views.

The commission from its own body appointed committees on statistics, legislation, water supply and available reservoirs, plans and manner of improvement, and an executive committee, with power to act in the intervals of its regular sessions. Resolutions were adopted asking the Governors of the several States represented, to present the subject upon which the commission had been created in their forth-coming messages to their respective Legislatures—to advise them to instruct their Senators and request their Representatives in Congress to favor a liberal policy toward an interest of such magnitude, and to recommend them to make an appropriation sufficient to pay the expenses of the commission.

From a memorial prepared and submitted to the commission by Mr. Thurston, it is manifest that the project is one of the very highest importance to the States immediately concerned, and indirectly of great interest to the whole country. The claims of this subject to your prompt and favorable consideration, and that of Congress will hardly be questioned, when it is remembered that it is presented by gentlemen who represent one-half of the population of the country; that the people, who would be directly or indirectly benefited by the contemplated improvement, possess one-half of its cultivated lands, raise sixty per cent. of its agricultural products, breed sixty per cent. of its live stock, own fifty per cent. of its capital invested in farming implements and machinery, and have, heretofore, paid thirty five per cent. of its internal taxation, and contributed a corresponding share toward the payment of the National debt.

The President of the United States, in his late message, invites the attention of Congress to this and similar enterprises, as being of great moment to the varied producing interests and the internal commerce of the country in time of peace, "and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war." In the scheme for the improvement of the Ohio river and its navigable tributaries, Pennsylvania has an immediate and deep concern. The subject, as presented by Mr. Thurston, has awakened in my own mind an unreserved and ardent sympathy, and I refer you with pleasure to his very comprehensive and able report, and most cordially recommend that the instructions requested, and an appropriation to meet the necessary expenses of our commissioners, be given. I am informed that the amount required by the commissioners of each State will not exceed three thousand dollars. It need scarcely be added that the character of the gentlemen composing the commission qualifies them to your perfect confidence, and gives assurance that the appropriation would be judiciously and honestly expended.

On the fourth of July, 1876, the nation will have completed the first century of its existence. The design to celebrate that great event in a becoming manner doubtless commends itself alike to your intelligent appreciation of the blessings of liberty and independence, and your highest sentiments of patriotic pride and gratitude. Already the preliminary steps of the design have been taken, and towards its happy realization the people of the entire country are looking with profound interest and pleasure. By a combination of circumstances, well known in history, in the metropolis of our State the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, and the Constitution subsequently adopted.

That city has, therefore, very naturally been selected as the scene of the proposed Centennial Celebration and International Exhibition.

A popular manifestation of this kind should correspond to the character of the event to be celebrated. It will be the first Centennial celebration of our national existence—the greatest event that can possibly occur in the life-time of any living American; it will be the first international exhibition ever given in honor of Republican Government, and will exhibit the effect of our institutions in promoting wealth, intelligence and happiness. The ceremonies of this unprecedented occasion should be noted for spontaneous enthusiasm, universal enlistment of popular sentiment, and a more impressive grandeur than has ever heretofore been witnessed.

The enterprise, which cannot fail to interest the whole country, must prove unusually attractive to Philadelphians, and scarcely less so to the whole people of the Commonwealth; and it is certainly to be expected that they will be peculiarly distinguished for earnestness and zeal in its support. The city having thus far borne all the exppenses attending the organization and meetings of the United States Commissioners, and having extended to them graceful courtesies and liberal hospitality, it may be well now to consider what the State may do to advance the cause, and what further action or aid in the premises may be expected from the General Government.

Naturally disiring to have no financial trusts in this connection, and feeling the need of an executive arm capable of performing the many business functions essential to the success of the undertaking, the National Commissioners asked Congress to authorize the organization of a corporation, under the title of the "Centennial Board of Finance," with a capital stock amounting to ten million dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, with the power of acquiring and holding such real and personal estate as may be needed in carrying into effect the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1871.

An act embodying these privileges was promptly passed by Congress, June 1, 1871, and under it books for the subscription of the stock have been opened in each State and Territory, and the organization of the Board of Finance will probably be completed before the adjournment of the Legislature.

The quota of stock allotted to Pennsylvania will be promptly taken, and more than this its people cannot do, until the hundred days, prior to the organization of the Board of Finance, in which the subscription books are required to be kept open in each State and Territory, shall have elapsed; after which time, any stock not taken, should, if not called for by others, be promptly subscribed by our citizens.

Under the eleventh article of the Constitution, the State is prohibited from subscribing for stock or lending its credit for any other object than the payment of its own debt, or for the purpose of military defence. But it can and should make such a special donation as would inspire popular confidence, excite the emulation of other States, and insure the prompt commencement of the work upon a scale commensurate with its importance.

The eighth section of the original act of Congress authorizing the exhibition, provides "that whenever the President shall be informed by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania that provision has been made for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose, and for the exclusive control by the commission herein provided for, of the proposed exposition, the President shall, through the Department of State, make proclamation of the same, setting forth the time at which the exhibition will open and the place at which it shall be held; and he shall communicate to the diplomatic representatives of all nations copies of the same, together with such regulations as may be adopted by the commissioners, for publication in their respective countries."

The provisions authorizing the organizaton of the Board of Finance, and the formal proclamation of the national and international character of the exhibition is deferred until the Governor of this Commonwealth can make the required report to the President of the United States. I would therefore, recommend to your honorable bodies to make a sufficient appropriation for the purpose of securing the erection of suitable buildings for holding the exhibition, to be under the control of the National Commission in accordance with the act of Congress.

I would further reccommend that your "Committee on Federal Relations" consider the propriety of asking Congress to make an appropriation for such necessary expenses of the National Commissioners as will enable them to work with efficiency. The members are national officers charged with a trust of great responsibility, and engaged in an enterprise in which the reputation of the country is directly involved,

Our Government, which expended a large sum of money in promoting the Paris exhibition, certainly will not treat the agents to whom it has committed the task of preparing a memorial of its birth upon its own soil, in the form of an International Exhibition of the Arts of Modern Civilization, with such parsimony as would deprive them of their proper influence, dignity and independence.

The State Commissioners heretofore appointed under the acts of the Legislature have made no report of their transactions, and may not yet have found their proper sphere of usefulness. They can render much service to the United States Commissioners, and to the Board of Finance, by obtaining subscriptions of stock, and promoting such organization of the industries of the State as would contribute to the success of the exhibition, and present an appropriate display of the wealth and resources of the Commonwealth.

This great national enterprise appeals as well to local pride as to common patriotism; it must be successful—the nation has decreed it; and since to Pennsylvania has been assigned the honor of having the celebration take place on her soil, she must and will see to it that it shall not fail. I, therefore, earnestly solicit for it not only your aid but also the thoughtful and zealous support of all social, industrial, scientific, educational and religious associations, and that of all good citizens, who have at heart the honor, perpetuity, and happiness of our common country.

In my official communications, heretofore, to the Legislature, and in public addresses to the people, I have without hesitation declared my views in favor of protection to our Home Industries, and in defence of labor against foreign competition. Continued observation and experience have tended to confirm me as to the correctness of the opinions then expressed. I now reiterate them with undiminished confidence; and feel peculiar satisfaction in the belief that Congress will maintain a policy that has so vastly contributed to the prosperity of the whole country.

The inter-state courtecies, heretofore exercised, have been continued and fostered by a system of mutual exchanges of the laws and other public documents; and in the enforcement of statutes authorizing requisitions, and the rendition of fugative criminals. During my administration there has not occurred a single circumstance to mar the harmony and friendship existing between the Government of Pennsylvania and that of any other State, or of the Nation. The obivious advantages arising from such a condition of our affairs must naturally tend to advance the best interests of the States, and cement the bonds of the National Union.

The recent elections prove, by unprecedented majorities, that the country reposes extraordinary confidence in the patriotism, sagacity and integrity of the Republican party. In response to this sentiment, that party should discharge its sacred trust by a wise, honest, economical and patriotic administration of the government; thorough reform of the civil service; the continuation of such duties upon foreign imports as will secure and enhance the prosperity of our domestic manufactures the reduction of the scale of internal taxes to the lowest degree that would be adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the gradual extinction of the national debt; the restoration of our foreign commerce; the extension of ample financial facilities for the requirements of business; the encouragement and regulation of immigration; the increase of the means of cheap land and water transportation, with a view to the largest and most rapid development of the national resources; and such enforcement of the provisions of the amended Constitution as will preserve peace in the States and secure, beyond the touch of injustice and oppression, the rights of all citizens.

All the circumstances considered, I may, in this connection be excused for the indulgence of some brief personal allusions. In the administration of the Chief Magistracy, I have, with only good intentions, and unconscious of intentional error, to the best of my ability, endeavored to discharge the various duties that have developed upon me, in such manner as to advance the public welfare, by condemning waste and extravagance, practicing economy, reducing taxation, paying the State debt, promoting the public health, advancing the cause of general education, cultivating humanity and charity, tempering justice from the fountain of mercy, maintaining the prerogatives of the Constitution, and defending the honor and sovereignty of the State, and the rights and interests of her citizens.

During my administration the Legislature has been in session three hundred and eighty seven days; that time nine thousand two hundred and forty-two bills; and one hundred and thirteen resolutions, received my approval; six became laws without my sanction, and three hundred and ninety were vetoed. The vetoes average a little more than one per diem during the sessions, and all of which, with the exception of four were sustained by the Legislature. In addition to my six annual messages, I have also transmitted to the Legislature one hundred and five special communications.

The period for disconnecting my official relations with the General Assembly having almost arrived, I may properly avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the general courtesy I have received from the successive Legislatures with whom I have had the honor to hold official intercourse, and to express the profound sense of gratitude I entertain toward the people of my native State, for the many honors they have conferred upon me, and still more for the steadfast confidence with which they have supported me, and sustained my administration.

To Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of State; Hon. Frederick Carroll Brewster, Attorney General; Hon. James P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Schools, and General Alexander Hamilton, Adjutant General, I tender my earnest and special thanks, for their hearty accord and energetic support. I owe them not only a debt of gratitude for their personal fidelity, but a sincere and heart-felt commendation to the people, for the able, efficient and eminently satisfactory manner in which they have performed all the duties that have been devolved upon them in their several departments. Col. Benjamin F. Lee, my Private Secretary, and his assistant, Col. William C. Armor, are deserving of honorable mention, for their zealous and faithful execution of my orders. My thanks are also due, and they are earnestly tendered, to the several other appointees in the several departments, for their uniform courtesy, and the zeal manifested by them for the public good.

It affords me pecular satisfaction to feel that my official honors and responsibilities are shortly to be transferred into the hands of a gentleman, who will sacredly guard the one, and faithfully discharge the other. Major General John F. Hartranft has signally illustrated his courage and patriotism on many fiercely contested fields of battle; and qualities, that have made his reputation as a soldier, have been no less conspicuous in the pursuits of civil life. He will bring to the discharge of his duties a large and valuable experience in the management of public affairs; and all that is known of his antecedents may be regarded as a guaranty for that confidence of the people who have elevated him to the Gubernatorial Chair by so large a majority. I bespeak for him your hurty co-operation in guarding and advancing the public interests; and I earnestly invoke Heaven's choicest blessings upon the people of Pennsylvania—that their abundance may never be diminished —and that her honored name may shine in the galaxy of the American Union with increasing splendor forever.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 8, 1873. } JNO. W. GEARY.

The Huntingdon Journal.

I. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan, 15, 1873.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Those who are indebted to us for SUBSCRIPTION, ADVERTISING AND JOB WORK will do us a special favor by paying over to us the balance due us as we stand badly in need of money. The approaching Court will be an excellent opportunity. Come, friends, help us, we need money badly or we would not urge you.

OUR CLUB LIST FOR 1873.

The JOURNAL will be sent, for one year, with any of the periodicals or newspapers named below for the price indicated. This is a splendid opportunity for our readers to secure cheap and substantial literature.

	Sub. Price.....		With JOURNAL.....	
Phrenological Journal	3	00	3	75
Appleton's Journal	4	00	5	00
Flectic Magazine	5	00	5	50
Galaxy	5	00	5	00
The Aldine	5	00	5	75
American Agriculturist	1	50	3	00
Hearth and Home	3	00	4	25
Frank Leslies Illustrated Newspaper	4	00	5	25
" " Boys & Girls Magazine	4	00	5	00
" " Chimney Corner	4	00	5	25
" " Pleasant Hours	1	50	3	00
Scribner's Monthly	4	00	5	00
Godey's Lady's Book	3	00	4	25
The Atlantic Monthly	4	00	5	00
Our Young Folks	2	00	3	50
North American Review	6	00	7	00
Harper's Magazine	4	00	5	25
" " Weekly	4	00	5	25
" " Bazaar	4	00	5	25
Wood's Household Magazine	1	00	2	60
Lippincott's Magazine	4	00	5	00
New York Weekly Times	2	00	3	10
" " Tribune	2	00	3	25
Scientific American	3	00	4	50
Old and New	4	00	5	00

Address, enclosing check or draft,
J. R. DURBORROW & Co.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ The Legislature, after organizing last week, adjourned over until Tuesday of this week.

☞ The conviction and sentence of Stokes, for the murder of Fisk, revives the hope that justice in New York City is not wholly "blind."

☞ A fire broke out in Hollidaysburg, on Sunday night, about half-past 8 o'clock, destroying the *Standard* office, M'Coy's grocery store and partially destroying Goldman's clothing store and Bunker's meat shop. The loss is estimated at $6,000, which is fully insured.

☞ We learn from our exchanges that the condition of Senator Sumner continues to excite the serious apprehensions of his friends. His physicians are of opinion that he will not be able to attend to his duties in the senate for some time to come. He suffers much pain and sleeplessness although he sits up for the greater part of the day, and is able to receive his friends.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S DEFICIT.

Some little surprise was created at Washington and elsewhere on the publication of Mr. Boutwell's monthly statement of the public debt for December. It shows an increase in the National liabilities of $1,684,307.80. This is the first time since the inauguration of Gen. Grant as President of the United States in which a monthly reduction of the debt has not been declared, amounting in some months to fifteen, and on one occasion to over twenty million dollars. On the present occasion the increase is more nominal than real. Many of the importers have, on account of a temporary tightness in the money market at the first of January, let their goods remain over in the warehouses that would otherwise have been withdrawn in December and the duties paid. This alone made a difference of about two million dollars in the receipts for December; but it will increase those in January to that amount over the regular payments.—There were also some three million Internal Revenues collected that had not been covered into the U. S. Treasury, making with the other item, five millions. On the other hand the drafts on the Treasury just before the first of January were unusually heavy.

When the amount is made up at the Treasury for January it will show a reduction of the public debt of five to seven millions; and the aggregate reduction for the current fiscal year will be between fifty and sixty million dollars.

One thing is certain, members of Congress will now cease to demand further reductions of the internal revenues and the tariff, unless they have made up their minds to make no further reductions of the public debt. The present revenues will reduce the debt fifty millions per annum, and that is a very fair basis on which to fix our revenues for the present.

DEATH OF NAPOLEON.

The decease of Charles Louis Napoleon, on the 9th instant, was sudden and unexpected. He had been a sufferer for many years from kidney and other troubles, and rather than bear the pain longer he consented to an operation advised by his physicians after due consultation. One operation had been performed several days before, and another was decided upon to take place at noon on the ninth. He rested easy and slept well during the previous night. Soon after waking in the morning the physicians noticed that the heart failed to perform its functions properly, and from that time indications of dissolution increased until he died a few minutes before 11 o'clock a. m. He died at Chiselhurst, England, in the 65th year of his age leaving his consort, the Empress Eugine and the young Prince, his only child.

Like many of those whose ambition exceeds their abilities, the life of the Emperor may be said to have been a failure. He forced himself upon France, coming in the guise of a Republican President, and suddenly, when the opportunity afforded, transforming himself into a despot. He ruled with an iron arm, showing occasionally some slight manifestations of relaxation. He built up Paris at the expense of France, and enriched the city by drawing taxes from the rural districts. He was never popular with the people, and was assured of his power only through his army. He forced the country into a disastrous war, involving an immense loss of life and an almost ruinous debt. He was defeated and captured, and only through the good graces of the German Emperor he was allowed his liberty again. He went to England and died there an exile. Ambition—disappointment—remorse—death—oblivion.

☞ The Huntingdon *Globe*, which always was a guerrilla organ under the management of "Dad" Lewis seems not to have changed under the management of Prof. A. L. Guss. As it went body and soul to the bad—otherwise supported the whole Democratic ticket at the last election—its influence for evil to the Republican party was at an end, and the proprietor realizing that its influence of any kind had about ceased, transferred the concern to Prof. Guss, who took the first opportunity to announce that he was a Republican, but also takes the first opportunity, apparently, to write an article against Pennsylvania's eminent and honest statesman—Hon. John Scott. The members of the Republican party do not look upon this as an evidence of Republicanism, but rather as an evidence that the editor seeks to play into the hands of the Democratic party. Senator Scott is not before the people for any position, having expressly stated so, but if he were a candidate for the position in the President's Cabinet that the *Globe* mentions, there are few, if any Republicans that would think General Grant could do better.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

☞ It is not certain that Secretary Fish or the Administration entertain any new views in reference to Cuba; but there is a growing desire among members of Congress to adopt a different policy toward that country, and at least concede belligerant rights to those who have so bravely, during the last four years, struggled for their liberty. The difficulty in doing this lies in the facts that the patriots have not yet established a government or anything that can be recognized as such. Still Congress seems disposed to do something in aid of the oppressed.

☞ Hon. Francis Jordan, it is stated, will be appointed to fill the vacancy in the Constitutional Convention, which is about to be occasioned by the resignation of Harry White. This will be a most opportune selection. No man has given the principal reforms called for in our State Constitution more thought than Mr. Jordan. His selection will be hailed with delight in every part of the State.

☞ Hon. L. W. Hall has been appointed, by Gov. Geary, Special Agent of Pennsylvania to collect the claims growing out of the Border Raids. His appointment will give assurance to the claimants that their interests will be properly cared for. No better appointment could have been made.

☞ The Annual Report of U. S. Attorney, Hon. H. B. Swoope, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to the Department of Justice, for the year 1872, makes the following handsome exhibit:—The Western District of Pennsylvania embraces forty-six counties. The U. S. Circuit and District Courts are held at Pittsburgh, Erie and Williamsport. During the year 1872 the United States business was as follows: Number of cases disposed of, 175; civil cases, 60; of these judgments for United States, 55; amount of judgments recovered, $141,186.28; amount collected, $57,638.29; criminal cases disposed of, 115; convictions, 99; acquittals, 4; nol. prossed (chiefly duplicate bills,) 12; cases pending for trial, January 1st, 1873, 354; amount paid U. S. witnesses during year, $16,354.40; U. S. prisoners detained in jails 31st December, 1872, 12; U. S. prisoners in Western Pennsylvania, 31; persons discharged from penitentiary during year, 14; prisoners pardoned during year, 7.

☞ A great portion of our paper is taken up with Governor Geary's last Annual Message to-day. It is a very interesting and instructive document. That portion which refers to the finances will be read with great satisfaction.

☞ The thieves of Philadelphia have been paying their compliments to the Constitutional Convention. It is hoped that the city will reimburse the members for all losses sustained by these light-fingered gentry.

☞ On Tuesday night of last week the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in caucus and unanimously re-nominated Hon. Simon Cameron for United States Senator.

☞ His Excellency, Governor John W. Geary, has our thanks for an early copy of his last Annual Message, which occupies a large portion of to-day's paper.

☞ The Constitutional Convention is now in session in Philadelphia, where it is completely lost in the fog. It would take a police officer to find it.

☞ Woodhull and Claffin are again in durance vile for circulating obscene literature. Somebody is determined to make sympathy for these women.

☞ Hon. Roscoe Conkling has been unanimously re-nominated, by the Legislature of New York, for re-election to the United States Senate.

☞ We are under obligations to Hon. Robert B. Beath, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania, for a copy of his annual report.

☞ Hon. Simon Cameron will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech on the French Spoliation Claim.

News and Notes from Washington.

Chronicles of Congress—The Credit Mobilier Investigation—Departmental Intelligence—News Items and Society Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, '73.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In view of the fact that the 42d Congress will terminate in six weeks there is a general desire manifested, both in the Senate and the House, to economise time and hurry up the business by close application to legitimate legislation.

IN THE SENATE.

On Monday, the Indian Appropriation bill was under consideration, and the question as to whether there is or is not a Teton Sioux tribe on United States territory was again discussed. Government has been making yearly appropriations for such a tribe, and now the statement is advanced that the Teton Sioux are a myth. It comes from parties anxious to implicate certain Indian Agents in frauds upon the Government. But the Interior Department is in possession of evidence which has been communicated to Congress, and which is considered amply satisfactory to justify the past and future appropriations for their relief. Congress, however, asks the Secretary of the Interior if some of the Indian appropriations cannot be dispensed with, or the amounts be reduced.

Yesterday Mr. Buckingham presented an important bill providing for an amendment to the National currency and banking system. The bill provides for free banking; prohibits direct or indirect payment of interest on deposits; allows United States bonds bearing coin interest to be counted, as well as lawful money, in the reserves, and compels the banks to redeem their circulating notes either in coin or in legal-tender or in United States bonds, at par, with accrued interest, at the option of the banks.

It also provides that United States legal-tenders, in sums of one thousand dollars, may be redeemed on demand of the holder, either with coin or with United States currency bonds bearing a coin interest of 3.65 per cent., and that the principal of any United States bonds bearing coin interest shall, on demand by the holder, be paid by the United States Treasurer in legal tender notes, and the interest in coin.

All bonds issued under the provisions of this act are to be free from State and municipal taxation. The last section requires the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds as herein described, and legal-tender notes of denominations not less than $1 and $5 respectively, and to make all regulations necessary to execute the provisions of this act. The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sherman presented resolutions, which were adopted, directing the Committee on Privileges and elections to inquire into the troubles in Louisiana and Arkansas. Senators Morton, Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn, Hill, Anthony and Trumbull compose the Committee. They will immediately enter upon the duties assigned them. The Committee will not go to the scene of the difficulties, but will send a commission of responsible and capable men who will be empowered to take the sworn testimony of witnesses. Any witness refusing to testify will be summoned to Washington. Twenty thousand dollars have been appropriated to defray the cost of the investigations. That sum will probably have to be duplicated before they get through.

To day, bills were passed providing for the erection of public buildings at Evansville, Indiana, and at Grand Rapids, Mich. A large number of private bills, not necessary to enumerate, were acted upon during the last three days.

IN THE HOUSE.

On Monday, the Credit Mobolier Committee of investigation were instructed to admit reporters to their meetings, and to allow their past and future proceedings to be published.

Yesterday the annual fortification bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday next. The Speaker laid before the House a number of Executive communications, which were referred to appropriate committees. Among these were communications from the Secretary of the Interior relating to Indian affairs; from the Secretary of War withdrawing his recommendation for the establishment of a depot for military supplies at San Antonio, Texas, &c. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill, which was read by sections for amendments. Among others an amendment was agreed to that after the close of the 42d Congress no payments shall be made to contestants of an election for expenses incurred in such election.

To-day a bill was introduced and referred to the Judiciary Committee, to amend the bankrupt act in relation to insurance companies winding up. In the Committee of the Whole the legislative appropriation bill was taken up, and an amendment to raise the President's salary to $50,000 was voted out.

THE CREDIT MOBILIYR SENSATION.

The previous decission of the House to conduct the credit mobilier investigation, by the committee appointed for that purpose, with closed doors, created dissatisfaction, and the newspaper reporters, while the facts were withheld, fabricated reports to suit themselves and their readers. On Monday the House reconsidered its decission and instructed the committee to allow its past and future proceedings to be made public. The result was the publication of full reports on the following morning. So far nothing has been elicited to implicate members of Congress or any one else in improper transactions. The Credit Mobilier was organized by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. This company, in order to secure the completion of the road within the time specified, and to retain the profits that would otherwise go to contractors resolved to become their own contractors. As this could not be done directly, the Credit Mobilier was organized by the company, and its officers became the contracting parties and built the road. When the road was commenced, Mr. Ames, who has been charged by Col. McComb with bribing members of Congress, had no interest whatever in the enterprise. But the company became hard up for funds, and Ames was induced to aid the enterprise by his engeries and with his own private fortunes and that of his brothers, earned through a long life of successful industry. He invested his own and his brothers funds and they became involved and had to ask for an extension of time from their creditors. Ames continued to push the affairs of the road and of the Credit Mobilier, by selling the stock of the latter to raise funds to complete the road. The stock was good and safe and he sold to all who would buy. Members of Congress were solicited to purchase and some of them did so. At this time McComb wanted to control the stock that had been placed at the disposal of Ames; and because he could not do so he quarrelled with Ames and threw the Credit Mobilier into the courts, and litigation is now pending. This stopped the sales of stock, and caused much that had been sold to come back into the hands of Mr. Ames, which he was obliged to redeem. In the presidential campaign, for want of better material, the Greeley coalition party seized upon McCombs' story of bribing and published it far and wide. As soon as Congress met Mr. Blaine, one of those accused of receiving stock by way of a bribe demanded an investigation. In compliance with that request a committee of investigation was appointed and proceeded with their work. So far the only man damaged by the investigation is McComb himself. Ames may have been imprudent in offering stock to members of Congress, and they in buying, as a very few of them did; but he had a large and patriotic enterprise on hand, and wanted to realize funds, in doing which he was led to an indiscretion which under other circumstances he would have avoided. No member received a single share which they had not paid for, or promised to pay for at par. But the committee will be through in a few days and the public will have all the facts in the case.

DEPARTMENT RUMORS.

Some newspapers seem to derive infinite pleasure in reporting about once a week the removal of certain members from the Presidents Cabinet. The President proposes no changes; and if Boutwell and Fish, or either of them go out, it will be at their own desire, and against the Presidents' wishes.

SOCIETY NOTES.

The gay season is now in full blast. There are many strangers in Washington from England and other parts of Europe, and they are cordial and pleased recipients of the festivities. She weather, after the cold snap, is delightfully pleasant and enjoyable, aiding largely in the movements of ladies at the afternoon and evening receptions.

N. H. P.

☞ The Hon. Daniel R. Clymer, of Reading, Pennsylvania, makes the following suggestion in regrd to Hotels:

Travelers have been much exercised in view of late fires in hotels. The roasting to death of the girls in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, together with other like calamities occuring almost daily, renders it imperatively necessary that our Law Makers impose special conditions upon the erection and building of hotels. First, all hotels above three stories high should be built of stone or brick, with iron joists and rafters and slate roofs, (no wood to be allowed in the building,) which alone would render their patrons and guests secure in their beds from fire. The traveler in his own house can use his best precaution against fire, but when business compels him to put himself under the care and protection of landlords, he is as helpless as a child and at the mercy of hotel servants for his safety from being roasted alive in

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 15, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

MEETINGS.

Mt. Moriah Lodge, No. 330, A. Y. M., meets second Monday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Standing Stone H. R. A. Chapter No. 201, meets the first Tuesday evening of each month, in Brown's building.

Juniata Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Mount Hor Camp of I. O. O. F., meets every second and fourth Tuesdays, third floor, Leister's building.

Arrapahoe Tribe, No. 68, I. O. of R. M., meets every Thursday evening, third floor, Leister's building.

Young Men's Christian Association meets the first and third Monday evenings of each month, in Smith's building.

Post 33, G. A. R., meets third Monday of each month in Court House.

Town Council meets the first Friday evening of each month.

Huntingdon Lodge, No. 149, K. of P., meets every Saturday evening, in Smith's building.

Huntingdon Temple of Honor, No. 71, meets the fourth Monday of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

The Websterian Club meets every Thursday evening, in the Y. M. C. A. room.

Huntingdon Council, O. U. A. M., meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Good Templar's Hall.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church—Washington street. Rev. J. W. Plannett. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Catholic—Washington street. Rev. P. B. O'Halloran. Services first three Sundays in every month.

Evangelical Lutheran—Mifflin street. Rev. J. J. Kerr. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

German Reformed—Church street. Rev. S. D. Steckle. Services on Sabbath: 7 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal—Church street. Rev. M. K. Foster. Services on Sabbath: 10½ a. m., 7 p. m.

Protestant Episcopal—Hill street. No Pastor.

Presbyterian—Hill street. Rev. G. W. Zahniser. Services on Sabbath: 11 a. m., 7 p. m.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Slush.

Court is in session.

Coal merchants busy.

Busy—House hunters.

Prolific—The ice crop.

In demand—Horse flesh.

Read new advertisements.

The Baptists talk of building a new church.

Our senior devil is one of the seven sleepers.

We are through with the publication of the laws.

More ornamental than useful—The town clock.

The railway trains are running very irregularly.

The Catholic Fair netted over seven hundred dollars.

He that sprinkles ashes on the sidewalks is a public benefactor.

The Broad Top people intend moving into the new depot this week.

Gas has been reduced five per cent. per 1000 feet. It ought to be 25 per cent.

The weather was very cold during last Saturday night and Sunday morning.

Numerous—'eats of tumbling, during the past week. Icy pavements did it.

Carneross & Dixey's minstrels were in town last week. They don't amount to much.

The Journal contains a third more reading matter than any other paper in the county.

Quite a revival has been in progress, in the M. E. Church, at Alexandria, for sometime.

The Commissioners should direct some one to clear off the snow about the Court House.

David Henderson, of Spruce Creek, fell, one day last week, and broke his leg in two places.

The schedules change so frequently upon the railroads that we cannot keep the run of them.

Several deaths have occurred at the Soldiers' Orphan School, at Cassville, from typhoid fever.

A turnpike road from Petersburg to Mooresville is in contemplation. It would be a paying institution.

Taking home a limber-drunk man, about the "wee sma' hours," one of these cold nights, requires patience.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company has policies, to the amount of $375,000, in this neighborhood.

A large foundry, in the neighborhood of the car factory, is the next improvement spoken of. So we go.

The Board of Auditors has been in session, for the last week, auditing the accounts of Huntingdon county.

A horse, attached to a sleigh, ran off through town, one day last week, causing some stir. No serious damage done.

An engine off the track, above the coal wharf, on Saturday evening last, delayed much freight until a late hour.

The editor of the *Echo* is a good looking "cuss," judging from his photograph in the last number of his paper.

It is currently reported that a wedding was nipped in the bud, by an unfeeling "parient," in Portstown, one night lass week.

Why can't the Pennsylvania Railroad people furnish us with copies of their schedules to enable us to announce their changes?

The old fogies, after vainly trying, for several days, to find fault with the new fire engine, have "given in." It is all right now.

A young lady of West Huntingdon donned male attire and struck out for Harrisburg, but she has returned all the better for the experience.

When will postmasters, who return newspapers to the publishers, learn to write thereon the name of the office from which they are returned?

Mr. Speer says the only paper in this county that supported him last fall was the *Globe*. We are sorry that we couldn't do anything for him.

A little son of David Strickler, while coasting on Fifth street, on last Saturday evening, was run over by some larger boys and had his thumb broken.

Henry Smith, who lived a few miles North of Martinsburg, Blair county, was so badly frozen, a week or two ago, while beastly intoxicated, that he died a few days afterwards.

Would not the townships in our county save money by letting out the road making by contract? The present system of "working out your tax" should be abolished; it is behind the age; it is a waste of money.

Capt. Tom Johnston, of the firm of Henry & Co., is home again from the east, where he purchased immense quantities of fashionable and seasonable goods, which are now on exhibition in their mammoth store at the "West End." They are selling them at fabulously low prices.

The following is a statement of the sums of money realized by the young ladies who were contestants for the watch at the Catholic Fair: Lizzie Rohm, $42 95; Alice Fisher, $87 00; Victoria Daugherty, $134 45, and Sue McHugh, $161 23. Total, $425 63.

Here is the address of a few leading men of Saulsburg: James Johnson, tanner, No. 30, Main and Strawberry streets; Wm. D. Port, blacksmith, No. 150, Main and Shanks Alley; Dr. H. C. McCarthy, No. 111, Wall street; A. Conover, merchant, No. 1111, Chestnut street, Dr. J. F. Wilson, No. 1, Ross street; Job Slack, No. 2, Race street; G. N. Linthurst, shoemaker, No. 115, Mifflin street; Jacob Hallman, proprietor of Union House, No. 33, 333, Orange street. Extensive town, that.

Orders have been issued from the headquarters of the Pensylvania Railroad, directing that on the first of January all passenger and freight agents on the different divisions shall give bonds for the faithful performance of their duties. The amount of the bond will depend on the business done by each agent, but it will not be less than $500 nor more than $5,000. Conductors on railway trains have been obliged to give bonds for some time, and report says all employees through whose hands the money of the company passes will have to do likewise.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON *Broad Top—One Man Killed and a Number of others Injured.*—A frightful accident occurred, on the 8th inst., one half mile north of Saxton, on the H. & B. T. M. R. R., which resulted in the death of an old railroad man, named James Long, of Coalmont, Pa., and the slight injury of quite a number of others. Through some unaccountable blunder, engines Nos. 7 and 19 collided, wrecking each other. No. 7 was pulling the gravel train loaded with railroad iron. There were about thirty employees on the train, the greater number of whom were slightly injured. The engines were on a short curve and were not visible to each other until only a few rods intervened. It is presumed that Mr. Long was the first to see the danger and leaped off against the rocks without making any outcry, and rolled down under the cars and was crushed to death. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. This was the third accident which had befallen him. When quite small a car passed over him breaking both of his legs and an arm in two places. About a month ago he had his hand smashed by the cars and now he has met his end by the same agency. Who is to blame?

FOUND DEAD.—A Patent Wright man, named T. G. Thompson, from Mecca, Ohio, was found dead in a water closet, attached to the Franklin House, on Friday last. Thompson had been stopping at the house for several days and had been complaining of neuralgia. Some time during Thursday night he visited the closet and must have fallen over dead from the effects of an attack of the disease upon the heart. He was not discovered until Friday afternoon. A Coroner's jury was summoned and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts. His friends were telegraphed and written to but no response having been received he was burried in the cemetry on Saturday afternoon. Since then we learn that a brother-in-law has arrived who will raise the body and remove it to Ohio.

By omitting a paper last week we were enabled to spend a pleasant time among our friends in Huntingdon county. The weather was extremely cold—the thermometer ranging high in the teens, the first four days of last week. But we had a merry Christmas nevertheless. The ancient borough of Huntingdon has commenced a new era, and is improving rapidly. Car works, shoe factory, tannery, manufacturing establishments of different kinds are being established, and West Huntingdon particularly is growing rapidly.—*Clarion Democrat.*

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL:—*Dear Sir.* Rev. Mason, of Cassville, has been holding a meeting at Saltillo for some two weeks with considerable interest, some have professed, while others are seeking the way to Zion. The prospect is good for quite a revival in the church. Rev. Mason is an able man and well calculated to get up a revival.

The East Broad Top Railroad & Coal Company are still undecided as to which route they will take from Three Springs to Broad Top. They have run lines A, B, C, D, E, and so on to the end of the alphabet, and I suppose they are ready now to commence with A, No. 2. One year and a half has been spent in locating this road. If it takes them as long accordingly to construct the road, our children may live to see it completed.

We noticed in the last issue of the *Globe*, that Prof. Guss, in a stricture on the Hollidaysburg *Register* makes an uncalled-for attack upon Senator Scott. It is a well known fact that poison is only dangerous when taken in small doses, large doses act as an emetice and do little or no injuryto the patient. So it matters not how much the Professor may boast of his experience as a journalist, he will discover before he is a year older if he wants to poison or inflame the minds of his patrons, that he will have to administer small doses or it will react. He will discover that the day is past when a man like Senator Scott can be knocked down with a pop-gun. The very school boys of our township are disgusted with this uncalled for attack on a man that stands as high as Senator Scott does in the estimation of this county and we may say in the State. We had hoped that the Professor would have used his influence to unite the Republican party in this county, but we have been sadly disappointed. As it is we are rather pleased that he has shown us where he stands. CLAY.

Clay township, January 8, 1873.

BRAINARDS' MUSICAL WORLD opens its tenth annual volume with increased attractions. The first of a series of discriptive articles, giving, in a plain, readable style the details of engraving, printing, stereotyping and all other process connected with sheet music publishing is given in this number.

Karl Merz will continue his able letters on musical subjects throughout the year and also contributes a spicy article on the forthcoming Cincinnati Jubilee under the caption of "Young Jubilees."

The editorial columns are, as usual, filled with instructive and able articles.

"Our Letter Box," the editor's special department for the answering of musical questions, contains some very interesting facts for the musical.

The music in this number (January) is—"Maggie Darling," a beautiful song and chorus, by Horace E. Kimball; "Solomon Grundy's Valse," a neat and effective instrumental piece for beginners, by Karl Merz; and "Little Beauty March," No. 5 of Golden Blossoms, Kinkel's new set of teaching pieces.

Subscription price $1.00 per annum. Send 10 cents to S. Brainard's Sons, Cleveland, O., for specimen copy and complete catalogue of sheet music.

A SUPERB CHRISTMAS NUMBER.—The December number of the "People's Montly," of Pittsburgh, Pa., is just to hand, and we must confess to a surprise. No such fine elegant illustrated paper has *ever appeared out of New York*, while it challenges comparison with anything published in that city. The new type, new "heads," and tinted paper look admirably. This Christmas number has a supplement of eight pages (making twenty-four in all) and is absolutely crowded with fine illustrations, and interesting letters, stories, poems, &c., appropriate to the season. The Household and "Boy's and Girl's" department are of special interest. In fact, the whole paper is gotten up for the home and the family, and is pure, bright and wholesome. This Monthly, we must say, is a credit to the West, and should receive a harty and generous Western support. Agents wanted everywhere, and large commissions paid. Send for sample and circular. Three months on trial, only 25 cents, including the splendid Christmas number. More given away with each paper than its cost. Yearly subscriptions only $1.50.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership between J. E. Smucker, Philip Brown and J. M. Wise was dissolved on the first day of January, 1873, so far as relates to the said J. M. Wise. All debts due to the said partnership are to be received by J. E. Smucker and Philip Brown, where the business will be continued by the said J. E. Smucker and Philip Brown, under the firm of Smucker & Brown.

J. E. SMUCKER,
PHILIP BROWN,
J. M. WISE.

15jan1t.

FAILURE UNKNOWN.—Dr. Wengert's clebrated household remedies have been before the public for a number of years, and have been used in private practice, by the Doctor himself, for over fifteen years, and have never been known to fail, when taken in time, and properly used. The most obstinate cases have been cured, when life itself seemed almost hopeless.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—WALLEN'S GROVE, Jan. 8, 1872.—*Mistur Editor:* I had the extreme honor of being present and of hearing some of the proceedings of the Teacher's Institute, which met in the Court House, at Huntingdon, in december last. Now, mistur editor, i ain't much of a skolier, and i never wrote any for a newspaper before, but i feel like saying my mind about that institute. Now, mister editor, i am a taxpayer, that is they come on me for $1 25 capital tax about 7 times per annum, (they don't get it once in 6 times), and i think i should have something to say regarding how the munny runs from the hard-earned wages of poor people, like me, had ott to be expended. Mr. editor, I consider these skules a holesail swindle. They take bread out of the mouths of poor, starving children and go to feed and dress upp young fellows an girls who teech skule in winter when they have nothing else to do.

I think skule teechers git entirely too much pay. Why some of them get 30 and 40 dollars a month, and i have nown them to have the oddacity to want 50 dollars per month. Just think of it mr. editor, a man getting 50 dollars a month for scolding children and heering them say their lessons 6 hours a day in the winter, by a warm stove, and don't work on saturdays or sundays neither. Mr. editor, it is terrible to think of. Why, i have worked all summer 16 hours a day and fed the stock on sunday, (32 days to the calleuder month) on a farm, for 12 dollars a month and boarded. I am down on skule teechers. Still i would'nt kare to take a skule myself—and I mean to next winter.

But worse, a great deal more worse, than skule teechers, is county superintendents and institutes. Here all the teachers in the county git paid for their week attending the county institute, which, in our county, amounts to a kool 1800 dollars, and the poor taxpayers of the county have to pay 200 more for lecturers to come and talk and make fun for the teechers while they are sitting talking to the girls in the court house. I think it is a imposishen on the poor taxpayers of the county. And then theres the county superintendent, he gets 1,000 dollars a year for going around in the winter and looking at the skules and for handing out surtificates in the fall.

Mr. editor, I could hand out surtificates in the fall, after the seeding is done, just as well as the county superindent, and i would do it for ½ the money he charges. I would give them 3s or 2s or 1s, just owing to what skule i wanted them to get, and that is the way they all do it. I often looked. But, mr. Editor, we all ott to be thankful that we have sich a good superintendent. I saw in the Journal where Mr. Jazon says that our superintendent is the best man, taken in all, in all the U. S., and he is likely the best man in all the world. I am glad that Huntingdon county has been so hily onered.

But i wuz going to tell you about the institute, for i wuz thare, and i will tell you just how they did: There wuz young men teechers and young women teechers, and you would see a young man cum in with a girl hangin to each arm, and they would sit together and be tocking and laffing all the time and not listening to what the preacher was saying. And they had a man there from Nuhaven—they called him Professor—too tell them how to spell, just as if they had no spelling books of their own. Why, mr. editor, i still have the speller that i turned in at skule, and it is ez good ez new too. i wonder what the professor would think uv that. And they had a spelling "contest." When i was yung they had spelling matches. The call them *contests* now. i looked over sum of their spellin. They rit it down. And, o, the spellin. Wun teecher, with a blue necktye a yard long and half a yard wide, spelled cupolow, c-u-p-o-l-o, which made me laff rite out. Ennyboddy knows that cupelow ott to be spelled with a w; and he spelled sysm this way: s-c-i-s-m and sintelate he had c-i-n-t-i-l-a-t-e. Butt i won't take up room telling you how they spelt. They gave prizes for spelling. I kno i wood have got one but becoz i wasn't a teecher they wood'nt let me compeat. i thot it was meen but i ain't sorry now for i might have been only 3rd best and got a koppy of Tupper's works, and if i was to have mi choice between being hanged and reading Tuppor's books of poetry i would say good bie, proud wourld, ime going home.

They had at the institute a professer—they were all professers of course—he told them how to read, and such reading! It wuz all nousense. Why, my little boy could read better. He read just as if he wuz talkin, and half the time he was't lookin on the book. Enny bodby nose that that was'nt readin, and if i wuz teeching skule i wood make them all look on thare books when they wuz up readin. And he had the teechers all a screechin and gruntin and squallin like a sett of bule frogs. And at nite he read funny things and made them all laff, which wuz'nt nice in a meetin. And wun nite he had a good deal to say about Mr. Shakespecr. Shakespecr must have bin a British general in the revolushunnary war, but from all the professer sed about him i don't think he wuz any great shakes, at least i hav never herd of him doing anything worth while.

They did a good deal of tocking and blowing at that institute. A good menny of the teechers made little speeches which they had rote out and learned last summer, and sum of them had well nye fergot them by this time and did'nt say them very well. They told how well they got along in skule, and made people beleeve they had the best skules in the country. But they did'nt fool me. They even told how they got along without whipping the skollers enny, and sed that no teecher ott ever to have a rod in the skule. Now, mr. editor, i am down on such innervashens as that. i think boys iz boys and ott to be whipped. When i went to skule i got a trouncing nearly every day; and so ott all boys, and a good menny girls, to be eddicated. They won't lurn without it. And, mr. editor, if we are to pay such big skule taxes we want the worth of our munny.

Mr. editor, if you had bin thare and saw how those teechors behaved at that institute you wood have thot they needed a trouncing too. Such tocking and laffing and cuttin upp. If the skollers in thayre skules don't behave better they show defishency in the use of the burch mateerially. I sat behind a yung lady teecher in the meetin. She wore a hie hat with feathers and ribbons, and she kept it on. Beside her sat a teecher of the opposit sex. He was setting very close beside her. i tried to cye the speaker but i coodent for that hat and ribbons, and as fast as i tried to look one side or the other she moved her head. She wuz see-sawing back and forward and sidewise a tockin and laffin to that young man, and kept up such a flutter that it wuz useless for me to try to see that speaker. i giv it up. i feal dizzie yet when i think of that hat and feathers. If wimmen will ware such hie hats why don't they either take back seats or take thair hats off in meetin.

It may surprize you, mr. editor, but i think of teeching skule next winter. i no i will get a surtifikate, becoz i never saw a person of lawful age apply fur wun yet that did'nt get wun, and i am sure of a skule, for i am marryed and i never saw a marryed man appli for a skule in his own township that did'nt get it. The directors prefer marryed men becoz yung men often foll in love with the big gurls and don't half attend to thair teeching, and then a marryed man with a family must be supported somehow, and it is better to give him the skule and the munny then to let sum yung fello waist it in splurging and dressin upp. Thems my sentiments. Mr. editor, i have sum thing more to say about these teecher's institutes but i kno you don't like to print such long pieces, and so i will say more about it the next time i rite. Hoping thoze few lines will find you injoying the same state of good helth, i remane, yours, &c.,

NICODEMUS WOCKER.

P. S. Mr. editur, i can spell better out loud then i can when i rite it down, and i hope you won't mind the bad spelling in this letter.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.—Next week being Court week; and W.m. March, Brother & Co., being desirous of cleaning out their immense stock before Spring, they have resolved to sell goods during the approaching terms of Court at almost cost. Farmers and their wives should not fail to call and price goods, as they will find them the cheapest in town, and the best. The cheapness of their goods can be seen by the following prices of a few articles:

Prints 9 cents, upwards.

Bleached and Brown Muslins, 9 cts upwards

Alpacas, all colors, 30 cents upwards.

Delaines, all colors, 20 cents, upwards.

A lot of Blankets, Coverlids, Spreads, quilts, very cheap.

Hamburg edging, and all kinds of trimmings, very low.

Ribbons, all colors, from 8 cents, upwards, also, a large lot of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, will be offered at city prices. The cheapness of the other goods can be learned by calling at the store. 8-2t.

BAZAR OF FASHION.—Mrs. L. A. Hamer, No. 422, Hill st., is Agent for E. Butterick & Co.'s, celebrated Patterns, the most reliable in the market. Send for catalogue, all orders by mail attended to promptly. A full line of Patterns always on hand.

BARREE TOWNSHIP, JAN., 7, 1873.—*Mr. Editor:*—I desire to call the attention of Temperance, and all other good men in Huntingdon county, to an act passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, allowing the voters of the several counties to vote for, or against the granting of Tavern license at the regular Spring election. Now as the time for holding said election is drawing near, and am not aware of any action in that direction in this county, I think it high time that something be done. I see Blair, and other counties are alive on the subject, and why should we, in Huntingdon county, be carless and unconcerned when others are actively engaged in trying to advance the good cause? Of the evils of intemperance, the direct result of licensed liquor shops, I need say nothing, all is known to every ordinary intelligent mind. All know that more misery and distress is caused by this one great evil alone then by all other evils combined.

I hope therefore that the good people of Huntingdon county, without respect to party, will at once go to work, and prepare to meet this monsterous evil and say by our votes, in a way that cannot be misunderstood, that we want no more of it.

A FRIEND OF TEMPERANCE.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the week ending Jan. 7, 1873	8,244
Same date last year	4,353
Increase for week	3,891
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	82,44
Same date last year	3,353
Increase for year 1873	3,891

Marriages.

MAGAHAN—WISE.—On the 24th of Dec., at the Evan. Luth. Parsonage, by the Rev. S. McHenry, Mr. B. S. Magahan to Miss Cordelia Wise, both of Huntingdon.

KLINE—ESTEP.—On the 12th of Dec., by the Rev. M. L. Smith, Mr. Geo. B. Kline to Miss Melissa J. Estep, all of Porter twp.

ISENBERG—SMITH.—On the 31st of Dec., by the same, Mr. Clifford A. Isenberg to Miss Kate M. Smith, all of Porter twp.

LOWE—CYPHER.—On the 26th ult., by Jno. O. Murray, Esq., James W. Lowe, of York Co., to Miss Annie M. Cypher, of Bedford Co.

HILTON—LOTT.—On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. Harry Hilton, of Lewistown, to Miss Martha Lott, of this place.

SHERIDAN—CUTSHALL.—On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. James Sheridan to Miss Margaret Cutshall, all of Saxton, Bedford Co., Pa.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

JOHNSTON.—At Tyrone, on the 10th inst, May Durborrow, youngest child of David S. and Laura Johnston, aged 4 months and 10 days.

"The soul, too soft its ills to bear,
Has left our mortal hemisphere,
And sought, in better world, the meed
To blameless life by heaven decreed."

LUTZ.—In Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa., on December 30th, John Lutz, Esq., aged 74 years, 2 months and 16 days. Also, at the same place, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Mary Lutz, consort of John Lutz, Esq., aged 71 years, 10 months and 1 day.

John Lutz, Esq., was the father of Mr. David Lutz, of Altoona, and was an old and well-known citizen of Shirleysburg, whose loss is deeply felt. For a number of years he was editor and publisher of the Shirleysburg *Herald*.

CHILCOTT.—In Huntingdon, Pa., on Dec. 27, 1872, J. Edwin Chilcott, in the 23d year of his age.

He was for several years a consistant member of the M. E. Church, and during his last illness frequently expressed the most implicit confidence in his blessed Saviour. Of a kind, generous and loving disposition, he had made for himself a large circle of devoted friends, who, with sincere sorrow, mourn his early death. The funeral ceremonies were conducted by the Fraternity of Odd Fellows of which he was a faithful and esteemed member. F.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the Journal by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., January 14, 1873.

	Wholesale	Retail.
Butter	$	$ 30
Coffee, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricaibo	21@24	22@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricaibo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
Eggs		25
Flour, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
Wheat, white, per bush	1 70 to 1 85	
" red, "	1 75 to 1 80	
Rye		85
Corn		55
Oats		40
Molasses, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
Sugar, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15¼ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14¾ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 " 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 " 7 lbs for	75
Tea, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
Syrup, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		65
Buckwheat		85

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13, 1873.

Bark is dull at $32.50 per ton for No. 1 quercitron. In tanner's bark no sales.

Seeds.—Cloverseed is in fair demand at 9¼@9¾c, ₸ lb. Timothy is steady at $3.75, and flaxseed at $2.05.

There is a fair feeling in the flour market, but not much activity. There is no demand for shipment, and only a fair demand prevails from the home consumers. About 700 barrels sold, including superfine at $4.50@5.50; extras at $5@6.50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $7.75@8; Minnesota do. do. at $8.25@8.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. do. at $8.50@9.25; and fancy brands at $9.50@10.50, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $5.50. In corn meal no sales.

The offerings of wheat are small, and prime grades are in fair request. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at $1.92@2, and white $1.97@2.10. Rye is held at 93a94c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady request at former rates. Sales of 30,000 bushels new yellow at 61a65. Oats are less active. Sales of 2,500 bushels at 51a52c. for white and 46½a50, for mixed.

In barley and malt no sales.

Whisky is steady at 96c. for western ironbound.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.—We Guarantee employment for all, either sex, at $5 a day, or $2,000 or more a year. New works by *Mrs. H. B. Stowe* and others. Superb premiums given away. Money made rapidly and easily at work for us. Write and see. Particulars free. WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & CO., Hartford, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED FOR BUNYAN'S
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
The most Beautiful edition ever published. Printed on elegant paper, with nearly 500 exquisite illustrations. Profits large and sales sure. Everybody wants this noble work. For circular and terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

1823. JUBILEE! 1873.
Better than Pictures is the
NEW YORK OBSERVER.
The Great American Family Newspaper.
$3 a Year with the JUBILEE YEAR BOOK.
SIDNEY E. MORSE & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
SEND FOR A SAMPLE COPY.

TRICKS and TRAPS of AMERICA. Would you avoid being "bit" by Rogues, Swindlers and Humbugs? Read the "Star Spangled Banner." A large, Illustrated 40-column 8 page paper, Ledger size. Splendid Stories, Sketches, Tales, Poems, Wit, Humor, Puzzles, Receipts, etc. 11th year. $1 a year, with elegant Prang Chromo, "Autumn Leaves," free to all. Only $1. Try it once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents wanted. Outfit Free. Specimens, etc., for 6 cents. Address "BANNER," Hinsdale, N. H.

GLITSCH'S IMPERIAL RUSSIAN MUSTARD.—Wholesale to the trade. Single cans sent, postpaid, on receipt of $1. W. HERMAN T. FRUEAUFF, Reading, Pa.

BOOKKEEEPING *Made Easy.* Every clerk and merchant can learn at once. Book mailed, 50c. H. GOULDING BRYANT, Buffalo, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine

$1,000 *REWARD* For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.
See the ADVERTISERS GAZETTE. By mail 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York. 1jan4t

DAVID BLAIR. SAMUEL T. NICHOLSON.
BLAIR & NICHOLSON,
Successors to Henry Stark, deceased, No. 153 North Third street, Philadelphia, have on hand and will sell at the Lowest Prices, a large and well selected assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Teas, Spices, Fish, Cheese, Syrups, Tobacco, &c., &c.
Orders by mail will receive prompt and careful attention. [nov20-1yr.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of Edward B. Blackwell.*]
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the borough of Petersburg, on the estate of Edward B. Blackwell, late of said borough, dec'd; all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
1jan73* JOHN ROSS, Adms'tr.

HOUSE AND LOT AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at private sale, a house and lot, No. 466 Second street. The lot is 50 feet front and 153 feet deep, with a good two story frame dwelling thereon, both stories filled in with brick; a well of water at the door. If said property is not sold at private sale before November Court, it will be offered at public sale at that time.
For further particulars call on the undersigned, residing on the premises. D. McCAHAN.
[sept.18 tf.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES INVOLVING the loss of millions of dollars occur too often in this country.
We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the
GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER.
This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention.
Send for Descriptive Circular.
A. R. STEWART & CO.,
Dec. 4, '72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

THE LARGEST, THE SIMPLEST.
THE DAVIS
VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE
THE CHEAPEST THE BEST.
This machine is presented with the fullest assurance that it will meet the wants of the public more fully than any other, being the largest machine made, having less working parts, running rapid, light and easy, possessing a variety of new useful attachments for executing an enlarged variety of work; having a new combination of feed and working principles, which renders it more effective in executing the various grades of work required, either in the family or manufactory; in fact, having every essential element to render it an assured and speedy success.
Don't buy until you see The Davis.
S. S. SMITH, Agent.
No. 616 Hill street, Huntingdon.
Oct.23'72-3mo.

THE PUBLIC GOOD!
The important and welcome fact is proclaimed to the public that
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
immense and varied stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
Can now be purchased at Wonderful Reductions for
MEN, YOUTHS & BOYS, Ready-Made,
in endless variety.
SUITS TO ORDER IN OUR
unequaled
CUSTOMER DEPARTMENT.
Choice Material & Superior Workmanship
Samples and directions for self-measurement sent by mail, on application to
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
1jan-2t 603 and 605 Chestnut St., Philad.

1872. 1872.
CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN
Is constantly receiving at his new
CARPET STORE,
IN
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.
Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises
BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE
OIL CLOTHS,
and a large stock of
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.
Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.
I have also the Agency for the Orignal
HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED,
so well known as the best Family Machine in the world
Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.
JAMES A. BROWN.
Feb.14,1872.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
at the Cheap Store of
BENJAMIN JACOBS,
Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building
I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.
These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.
Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
The undersigned Real Estate Agents offer the following valuable real estate for sale, viz.:
A HOUSE AND LOT IN McCONNELLSTOWN:
No. 1. A lot of ground fronting on Main street, in the central portion of said town, fronting 93 feet and extending back 136 feet, having thereon erected a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling house, 65x30 feet, with a large and commodious store room and other outbuildings thereto attached. As a place of business it is as good as any in the town. Terms: One-third in hand and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgages.
A LOT ON MIFFLIN STREET.
No. 7. A splendid lot on Mifflin street, in West Huntingdon, No. 294 in the plan of said addition to the borough of Huntingdon. It is well fenced and paved, fronting 50 feet and extending back 150 feet to an alley. Price, $400; payable one-third in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest.
TWO LOTS ON MOORE STREET.
No. 8. Two very fine lots, numbered respectively 291 and 299 on Moore street, fronting 50 feet, and extending back 150 feet—not fenced. Price for No. 291, $150, and for No. 299, $175. Payable one half in hand, and the balance in one year with interest.
A SPLENDID FARM IN CLAY TWP.
No. 9. A farm containing 101 acres, 75 of which are cleared, and the balance well-timbered. The improvements are a good dwelling house, a bank barn, and other outbuildings. The house is very well finished. There are quite a variety of fruit bearing trees, and is well watered by a never-failing spring at the door. It is located within one-half mile of the East Broad Top Railroad. Price, $2,500. Payable, one-half in hand, and the balance in two annual payments with interest.

Real Estate.

E. ALLEN LOVELL, J. HALL MUSSER.

HUNTINGDON LAND AGENCY.
Persons having Real Estate to *sell*, as well as those who wish to purchase, will find it greatly to their advantage to consult the undersigned, who, in connection with their practice as Attorneys-at-Law, in the settlement of Estates, &c., are able to effect speedy and satisfactory purchases and sales of farms, town properties, timber lands, &c.
1jan63-1y. LOVELL & MUSSER, Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF A VALUABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, in Huntingdon.
The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Huntingdon, Pa., on
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25th, 1873,
at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, that valuable lot of ground, situate on the North East corner of Washington and Third streets, fronting fifty feet on Washington street and one hundred feet on Third street, having thereon erected a

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

Treaty between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Italy. Commerce and Navigation. Signed February 26, 1871; Ratified April 29, 1871; Ratification exchanged November 18, 1871; Proclaimed November 23, 1871.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Florence, on the twenty sixth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, which treaty, being in the English and Italian languages, is word for word as follows:—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Italy.

The United States of America and his Majesty the King of Italy, desiring to extend and facilitate the relations of commerce and navigation between the two countries, have determined to conclude a treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective plenipotentiaries: The United States of America, George Perkins Marsh, their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near his Majesty the King of Italy; and his Majesty the King of Italy, the Noble Emilio Visconti Venosta, Grand Cordon of his Orders of the Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and of the Crown of Italy, Deputy in Parliament, and his Minister Secretary of the State for Foreign Affairs; and the said plenipotentiaries having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded and signed the following articles:

Article I.

There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation.

Italian citizens in the United States, and citizens of the United States in Italy, shall mutually have liberty to enter with their ships and cargoes all the ports of the United States and of Italy respectively, which may be open to foreign commerce. They shall also have liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatever of said territories. They shall enjoy, respectively, within the State and possessions of each party, the same rights, privileges, favors, immunities, and exemptions for their commerce and navigation as the natives of the country wherein they reside, without paying other or higher duties or charges than are paid by the natives, on condition of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing.

War vessels of the two powers shall receive in their respective ports the treatment of those of the most favored nations.

Article II.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall have liberty to travel in the State and territories of the other, to carry on trade, wholesale and retail, to hire and occupy houses and warehouses, to employ agents of their choice, and generally to do any thing incident to or necessary for trade, upon the same terms as the natives of the country, submitting themselves to the laws there established.

Article III.

The citizens of each of the high contracting parties shall receive, in the State and territories of the other, the most constant protection and security for their persons and property, and shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as are or shall be granted to the natives, on their submitting themselves to the conditions imposed upon the natives.

They shall, however, be exempt in their respective territories from compulsory military service, either on land or sea, in the regular forces, or in the national guard, or in the militia. They shall likewise be exempt from any judicial or municipal office, and from any contribution whatever, in kind or in money, to be levied in compensation for personal service.

Article IV.

The citizens of neither of the contracting parties shall be liable, in the State and territories of the other, to any embargo, nor shall they be detained with their vessels, cargoes, merchadise, or effects, for any military expedition, nor for any public or private purpose whatsoever, without allowing to those interested a sufficient indemnification previously agreed upon when possible.

Article V.

The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into the United States, in their own vessels, may be also imported in Italian vessels; that no other or higher duties upon the tonage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and, in like manner, that whatsoever kind of produce, manufactures, or merchandise of any foreign country can be from time to time lawfully imported into Italy in its own vessels, may be also imported in vessels of the United States, and that no higher or other duties upon the tonnage of the vessel or her cargo shall be levied and collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one country or of the other; and they further agree that whatever may be lawfully exported and re exported from the one country, in its own vessels, to any foreign country, may in the like manner be exported or re exported in the vessels of the other country, and the same bounties, duties, and drawbacks, shall be allowed and collected, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the United States or of Italy.

Article VI.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles, the produce of manufactures of Italy, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into Italy of any articles, the produce of manufactures of the United States, than are or shall be payable on like articles, being the produce of the manufactures of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed, in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to Italy, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or the exportation of any articles, the produce or manufactures of the United States or of Italy, to or from the territories of the United States, or to or from the territories of Italy, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

Article VII.

Vessels of the United States arriving at a port of Italy, and, reciprocally, vessels of Italy arriving at a port of the United States, may proceed to any other port of the same country, and may there discharge such part of their original cargoes as may not have been discharged at the port where they first arrived. It is, however, understood and agreed that nothing contained in this article shall apply to the coastwise navigation, which each of the two contracting parties reserves exclusively to itself.

Article VIII.

The following shall be exempt from paying tonnage, anchorage, and clearance duties in the respective ports:

1st. Vessels entering in ballast and leaving again in ballast, from whatever port they may come.

2. Vessels passing from a port of either of the two states into one or more ports of the same state, therein to discharge a part or all of their cargo, or take in or complete their cargo, whenever they shall furnish proof of having already paid the aforesaid duties.

3. Loaded vessels entering a port either voluntarily or forced from stress of weather, and leaving it without having disposed of the whole or part of their cargoes, or having therein completed their cargoes.

No vessel of the one country, which may be compelled to enter a port of the other, shall be regarded as engaging in trade if it merely breaks bulk for repairs, transfers her cargo to another vessel on account of unseaworthiness, purchases stores, or sells damaged goods for re exportation. It is, however, understood that all portions of such damaged goods destined to be sold for internal consumption shall be liable to the payment of custom duties.

Article IX.

When any vessel belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties shall be wrecked, foundered, or shall suffer any damage, on the coasts or within the dominions of the other, there shall be given to it all assistance and protection in the same manner which is usual and customary with the vessels of the nation where the damage happens, permitting them to unload the said vessel, if necessary, of its merchandise and effects, and to reload the same, or part thereof, paying no duties whatsoever but such as shall be due upon the articles left for consumption.

Article X.

Vessels of either of the contracting parties shall have liberty, within the territories and dominions of the other, to complete their crew, in order to continue their voyage, with sailors articled in the country, provided they submit to the local regulations and their enrolment be voluntary

Article XI.

All ships, merchandise, and effects belonging to the citizens of one of the contracting parties, which may be captured by pirates, whether within the limits of its jurisdiction or on the high seas, and may be carried or found in the rivers, roads, bays, ports, or dominions of the other, shall be delivered up to the owners, they proving, in due and proper form, their rights before the competent tribunals; it being well understood that the claim should be made within the term of one year, by the parties themselves, their attorneys, or agents of the respective governments.

Article XII.

The high contracting parties agree that, in the unfortunate event of a war between them, the private property of their respective citizens and subjects, with the exception of contraband of war, shall be exempt from capture or seizure, on the high seas or elsewhere, by the armed vessels or by the military forces of either party; it being understood that this exemption shall not extend to vessels and their cargoes which may attempt to enter a port blockaded by the naval forces of either party.

Article XIII.

The high contracting parties having agreed that a state of war between one of them and a third power shall not, except in the case of blockade and contraband of war, affect the neutral commerce of the other, and being desirous of removing every uncertainty which may hitherto have arisen respecting that which, upon principles of fairness and justice, ought to constitute a legal blockade, they hereby expressly declare that such places only shall be considered blockaded as shall be actually invested by naval forces capable of preventing the entry of neutrals and so stationed as to create an evident danger on their part to attempt it.

ARTICLE XIV.

And whereas it frequently happens that vessels sail for a port or place belonging to an enemy without knowing that the same is besieged, blockaded, or invested, it is agreed that every vessel so circumstanced may be turned away from such port or place, but shall not be detained, nor shall any part of her cargo, if not contraband of war, be confiscated, unless, after a warning of such blockade or investment from an officer commanding a vessel of the blockading forces, by an indorsement of such officer on the papers of the vessel, mentioning the date and the latitude and longitude where such indorsement was made, she shall again attempt to enter; but she shall be permitted to go to any other port or place he shall think proper. Nor shall any vessel of either, that may have entered into such a port before the same was actually besieged, blockaded, or invested by the other, be restrained from quitting such place with her cargo, nor, if found therein after the reduction and surrender, shall such vessel or her cargo be liable to confiscation, but they shall be restored to the owners thereof; and if any vessel, having thus entered any port before the blockade took place, shall take on board a cargo after the blockade be established, she shall be subject to being warned by the blockading forces to return to the port blockaded and discharge the said cargo, and if, after receiving the said warning, the vessel shall persist in going out with the cargo, she shall be liable to the same consequences as a vessel attempting to enter a blockaded port after being warned off by the blockading forces.

Article XV.

The liberty of navigation and commerce secured to neutrals by the stipulations of this treaty shall extend to all kinds of merchandise, excepting those only which are distinguished by the name of contraband of war. And, in order to remove all causes of doubt and misunderstanding upon this subject, the contracting parties expressly agree and declare that the following articles, and no others, shall be considered as comprehended under this denomination:—

1. Cannons, mortars, howitzers, swivels, blunderbusses, muskets, fuses, rifles, carbines, pistols, pikes, swords, sabres, lances, spears, helberds, bombs, grenades, powder, matches, balls, and all other things belonidg to, and expressly manufactured for, the use of these arms.

2. Infantry belts, implements of war and defensive weapons, clothes cut or made up in a military form and for a military use.

3. Cavalry belts, war saddles and holsters.

4. And generally all kinds of arms and instruments of iron, steel, brass, and copper, or of any other materials manufactured, prepared and formed expressly to make war by sea or land.

Article XVI.

It shall be lawful for the citizens of the United States, and for the subjects of the Kingdom of Italy, to sail with their ships with all manner of liberty and security, no distinction being made who are the proprietors of the merchandise laden thereon, from any port to the places of those who now are, or hereafter shall be, at enmity, with either of the contracting parties. It shall likewise be lawful for the citizens aforesaid to sail with the ships and merchandise before mentioned, and to trade with ths same liberty and security from the places, ports, and havens of those who are enemies of both or either party without any opposition or disturbance whatever, not only directly from the places of the enemy before mentioned to neutral places, but also from one place belonging to an enemy, whether they be under the jurisdiction of one power or under several; and it is hereby stipulated that free ships shall also give freedom to goods, and that everything shall be deemed to be free and exempt from capture which shall be found on board the ships belonging to the citizens of either of the contracting parties, although the whole lading or any part thereof should appertain to the enemies of the other, contraband goods being always excepted. It is also agreed, in like manner, that the same liberty be extended to persons who are on board a free ship; and they and they shall not be taken out of that free ship unless they are officers or soldiers, and in the actual service of the enemy. Provided, however, and it is hereby agreed, that the stipulations in this article contained, declaring that the flag shall cover the property, shall be understood as applying to those powers only who recognize this principal, but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third, and the other neutral the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies whose governments acknowledge this principal, and not of others.

Article XVII.

All vessels sailing under the flag of the United States, and furnished with such papers as their laws require, shall be regarded in Italy as vessels of the United States, and, reciprocally all vessels sailing under the flag of Italy, and furnished with the papers which the laws of Itly require, shall be regarded in the United States as Italion vessels.

Article XVIII.

In order to prevent all kinds of disorder in the visiting and examination of the ships and cargoes of both the contracting parties on the high seas, they have agreed, mutually, that whenever a vessel of war shall meet with a vessel not of war of the other contacting party, the first shall remain at a convenient distance, and may send its boat, with two or three men only, in order to execute the said examination of the papers, concerning the ownership and cargo of the vessel, without causing the least extortion, violence, or ill-treatment; and it is expresaly agreed that the unarmed party shall in no case be required to go on board the examining vessel for the purpose of exhibiting his papers, or for any other purpose whatever.

Article XIX.

It is agreed that the stipulations contained in the present treaty, relative to the visiting and examing of a vessel, shall apply only to those which sail without a convoy; and when said vessels shall be under convoy the verbal declaration of the commander of the convoy, on his word of honor, that the vessels under his protection belong to the nation whose flag he carries, and when bound to an enemy's port, that they have no contraband goods on board, shall be sufficient.

Article XX.

In order effactually to provide for the security of the citizens and subjects of the contracting parties, it is agreed between them that all commanders of ships of war of each party, respectively, shall be strictly enjoined to forbear from doing any damage to, or committing any outrage against, the citizens or subjects of the other, or against their vessels or property; and if the said commanders shall act contrary to this stipulation, they shall be severely punished, and made answerable in their persons and estates for the satisfaction and reparation of said damages, of whatever nature they may be.

Article XXI.

If by any featility, which cannot be expected, and which my God avert, the two contracting parties should be engaged in a war with each other, they have agrsed and do agree, now for then, that there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coast and in the ports of each other, and the term of one year to those who dwell in the interior, to arrange their business and transport their effects whenever they please, with the safe conduct necessary to protect them an their property, until they arrive at the ports designated for their embarkation. And all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, mechanics, manufactures, and fishermen, unarmed and inhabiting the unfortified towns, villages, or places, and, in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continued their respective employments and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the belligerent in whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but, if it is necessary tha any thing should be taken from them for the use of such belligerent, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price.

And it is declared that neither the pretence that war dissolves treaties, nor any other, whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this article; but, on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which it is provided, and during which its provisions are to be sacredly observed at the most acknowledged obligations in the law of nations.

Article XXII.

The citizens of each of the contracting parties shall have now power to dispose of their personal goods witdin the jurisdiction of the other, by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise, ane their representatives, being citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their personal goods, whether by testament or ab inte to, and they may take possession thereof, either by themselves or others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein such goods are shall be subject to pay in like cases.

As for the case of real estate, the citizens and subjects of the two contracting parties shall be treated on the footing of the most favored nation.

Article XXIII.

The citizens of either party shall have free access to the courts of justice, in order to maintain and defend their own rights without any other conditions, restriations, or taxes than such as are imposed upon the natives. They shall therefore be free to employ, in defence of their rights, such advocates, solicitors, notaries, agents, and factors as they may judge proper, in all their trials at law; and such citizens or agents shall have free opportunity to be present at the decisions and sentences of the tribunals in all cases which may concern them, and likewise at the taking of all examinations and evidences which may be exhibited in the said trials.

Article XXIV.

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Itly mutually engage not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or allowing the same compensation if the concession was conditional.

Article XXV.

The present treaty shall continue in force for five (5) years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if twelve (12) months before the expiration of that period, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced to the other, by an official notification, its intention to terminate the said treaty, it shall remain obligatory on both parties one (1) year beyond that time, and so on until the expiration of twelve (12) months, which will follow a similar notification, whatever may tae time when such notification shall be given.

Article XXVI.

The present treaty shall be approved and ratified by his Majesty the King of Italy, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged Washington within twelve months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties have signed the present treaty in duplicate, in the English and Italian languages, and hereto affixed their respective seals.

Done at Florence, this twenty-sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

[L. S.] GEORGE P. MARSH.
[L. S.] VISCONTI VENOSTA.

And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on boths parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the eighteenth instant:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-third day of November, in the year of
[SEAL.] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS satisfactory information has been received by me, through Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Spain, that the government of that country has abolished discriminating duties heretofore imposed on merchandise imported from all other countries, excepting the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, into Spain and the adjacent islands, in vessels of the United States, said abolition to take effect from and after the first day of January next; and

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress, of the 7th day of January, 1824, and by an act in addition thereto, of the 24th day of May, 1828, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the said first day of January next, so long as merchandise imported from any other country, excepting the island of Cuba and Porto Rico, into the ports of Spain and the islands adjacent thereto in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States shall be exempt from discriminating duties, any such duties on merchandise imported into the United States in Spanish vessels, excepting from the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, shall be discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our
[SEAL.] Lord one theouand eight hundred and seventy one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the act of Congress approved June 25th, 1868, constituted, on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States;

And whereas on the nineteenth day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, by executive proclamation, it was directed that from and after that date no reduction should be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of such reduction of the hours of labor;

And whereas it is now represented to me that the act of Congress and the proclamation aforesaid have not been strictly observed by all officers of the government having charge of such laborers, workmen, and mechanics;

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby again call attention to the act of Congress aforesaid, and direct all officers of the executive department of the government having charge of the employment and payment of laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States to make no reduction in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen, and mechanics on account of the eduction of the hours of labor.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this
[SEAL] eleventh day of may, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS the act of Congress, approved May 22, 1872, removes all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States from all persons whomsoever, except Senators and Representatives of the Thirty sixth and Thirty seventh Congresses and officers in the judicial, military, and naval services of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States; and whereas it is represented to me that there are now pending in the several circuit and district courts of the United States proceedings by quo warranto, under the fourteenth section of the act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, to remove from office certain persons who are alleged to hold said offices in violation of the provision s of said article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and also penal prosecutions against such persons under the fifteenth section of the act of Congress aforesaid:

Now, therefore, I, ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, do hereby direct all district attorneys having charge of such proceedings and prosecutions to dismiss and discontinue the same, except as to persons who may be embraced in the exceptions named in the act of Congres first above cited.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day, of June, in the year of our Lord
[SEAL] one thousand eight hundred and seventy two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety sixth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the president:
HAMILTON FISH, *Secretary of State.*

Convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico. Extension of the duration of the Joint Commission for Settlement of Claims. Signed April 19, 1871; Ratified December 15, 1871; Ratifications exchanged February 8, 1872; Proclaimed February 8, 1872.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico was concluded and signed by their respective plenipotentiaries, at the city of Mexico, on the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, for extending the time limited by the convention between the two countries of the 4th of July, 1868, fer the termination of the joint commission provided for by the lat ter instrument; which convention, being in the English and Spanish labguages, is word for word as follows:

Whereas a convention was concluded on the 4th day of July, 1868, between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, for the settlement of outstanding claims that have originated since the signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, on the 2d of February, 1848, by a mixed commission limited to endure for two years and six months from the day of the first meeting of the commissioners; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the practicability of the business of the said commission being concluded within the period assigned:

The President of the United States of America and the President of the United States of Mexico are desirous that the time originally fixed for the duration of the said commission should be extended, and to this end have named plenipotentaries to agree upon the best mode of effecting this object, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, Thomas H Nelson, accredited as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Mexican Republic; and the President of the United States of Mexico, Manuel Azpiroz, Chief Clerk and in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Relations of the United States of Mexico; who, after having presented their respective powers, and finding them sufficient and in due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I.

The high contracting parties agree that the term assigned in the convention of the 4th of July, 1868, above referred to, for the duration of the said commission, shall be extended for a time not exceeding one year from the day when the functions of the said commission would terminate according to the convention referred to, or for a shorter time if it should be deemed sufficient by the commissioners, or the empire, in case of their disagreement.

It is agreed that nothing contained in this article shall in any wise alter or extend the time orginally fixed in the said convention for the presentation of claims to the mixed commission.

Article II.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the above mentioned plenipotentaries have signed the same and affixed their respective seals.

Done in the city of Mexico the 18th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy one.

[SEAL.] THOMAS H. NELSON.
[SEAL] MANUEL AZPIROZ.

An whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have been exchanged.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven-
[SEAL] ty two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

By the President:
U. S. GRANT.
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

AN ACT to defray the Expenses of District Judges from other Districts while holding District or Circuit Courts in the southern District of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever, in virtue of section three of the the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy two," passed March third, eighteen hundred and seventy one, a district judge, from another district, shall hold a district or circuit court in the southern district of New York, his expenses, not exceeding ten dollars per day, certified by him, shall be paid by the marshal of said district, as a part of the expenses of the court, and be allowed in his account.

APPROVED, March 5, 1872.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to establish and protect national Cemeteries," approved February twenty second, eighteen hundred and sixty seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act all soldiers and sailors honorably discharged from the service of the United States who may die in a destitute condiiion, shall be allowed burial in the national cemeteries of the United States.

APPROVED, June 1, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,

PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,

No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

nov27-6m.

GOOD FITS!

SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

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Opposite B. T. Depot
Huntingdon, Pa,
june26tf

VINEGAR BITTERS—PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthby advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN.

SMUCKER & BROWN,

Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO

BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS, LOOKING GLASSES, BRACKETS AND WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar29,'72

New Advertisements.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ase cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.

Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Aches, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the wasts, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Yet only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Uniary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

RAYMALT, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel beter, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the buneflt of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yell